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Hilltop Staff

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"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet,
and light unto my path."
Psalm 119:105

The Hilltop

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Howard University

The Nation's Largest Black Collegian Newspaper

Washington, D.C.

Charter Day Disrupted

Protest Over Newell's Not Being Allowed To Speak

by Sandra Upshur
Hilltop Staffwriter

With heads bowed, hands on shoulders, and fists raised in the air, about 50 students filed into Cramton Auditorium Wednesday to protest the Charter Day Convocation commemorating the 116th anniversary of the founding of Howard University.

Led by a male dressed in black, these students were seated on each side of the auditorium. As the procession began, they sang Lift Ev'ry Voice and sing. While faculty and alumni marched down the aisle, President James E. Cheek entered from the side.

HUSA President Howard Newell partook in the procession wearing a black robe—with no cap and no hood. He acknowledged his fellow protesters by nodding his head and smiling.

After the procession, "Let Howard Newell speak" was heard throughout the auditorium. Newell, unlike other HUSA presidents before him, was not allowed. Cheek tried to speak with little success of being heard. "We assemble to recognize our founders," he said.

"They would not allow me to speak, so I decided to leave the stage," said Newell. At this time, he joined the protesters.

Lerone Bennett, Jr., senior editor of Johnson publications, received the Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa degree at the ceremony.

Amid the chant of protesters, Bennett stated, "For 116 years now, this institution



has glowed like a beacon on the hill lighting the way of thousands of Black boys and girls who have lost their way in the desolate whiteness."

"For 116 years, in good times and bad times, it has been retreading and recycling the mangled products of systematic oppression, dehumanization, and desegregation." The chanting died down.

Bennett emphasized that one cannot look

towards destiny without understanding the meaning engraved on the landscape of the "Howard's of this world."

A female student responded, "Tell Cheek that."

"That meaning in the beginning had to do with the idea of education... They believed then—the founders, fathers and mothers and students of Howard and other Black colleges—that education is power,"

declared Bennett.

"They believed then that you attended college not to learn how to make money, but to learn how to make freedom," he contended.

Bennett noted that the convocation "had a double, simultaneous reference" for it pointed both to the future and the past. According to him, "The most immediate task enforced is the task of recapturing the

spirit and the vision of a time when education in Black America was a total adventure, and an educated Black person was dangerous to the peace of an unjust society."

Bennett expressed his concern for the Black tradition of excellence and the challenge of the 80's. "We began again in this place at the dawn of emancipation and at the dawn of hope," he injected.

Bennett quoted Charlotte Warden, a

white teacher from Massachusetts, saying, "I never saw children so eager to learn, coming to school in constant delight. They come to school as other children go to play."

Bennett recalled a similar instance in Louisiana, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The white missionary of a Presbyterian church commented, "Go off in any direction, and you meet Negroes on horses, Negroes on mules, Negroes on oxen, Negroes on foot... and hopeful, all cheerful. Everyone pleading to be taught, willing to do anything to learn. They are never out of our rooms. Their cry is for 'books, books,' and 'when will school begin.'"

Bennett's use of the word "Negro" sparked protesters. They replied shouting, "Africans, Africans."

He remembered Black children having to be "whipped" to read. A cry came from the audience, "They're whipping us now."

Bennett discussed the sacrifices parents made for their children. He explained how they worked in white people's kitchens, cleaned spittoons, bowed and humiliated themselves so their children could have "a chance at the excellence denied them."

He noted how children honored their parents by studying day and night, while working two or three jobs. "This is the tradition," he insisted.

Immediately, protesters began chanting, "We told him to resign, 'cause our school is on the line. We need Howard U to produce a Black mind." Cheek's nephew, Albert Cheek, attended the ceremony. He looked on as protesters shouted.

Security was located throughout the auditorium. Many people wanted students silenced since it was difficult to hear the speaker. When the protesters first quieted down to let Bennett speak, applause came from the audience.

(Continued on page 2)

Judge Says No Deal to McKnight's Complaint

by Deborah Nelson

A.D.C. Superior Court Judge ruled against Janice McKnight Friday, denying her the right to be reinstated as a student and editor-in-chief of the Hilltop at least until her case comes to trial.

Associate Judge Sylvia Bacon, wrote in her decision last Friday that McKnight could obtain a preliminary injunction which would grant her "a major part of the relief which she requests before a trial can be held."

If McKnight is reinstated as editor of the Hilltop, she will complete her term in April, long before the trial concerning her right to be editor is heard, wrote Bacon in her decision. McKnight could also, with the aid of an injunction, complete her senior year and obtain a degree from Howard before the case comes to trial.

Later Friday evening after Bacon's decision, university president James Cheek told the press that he had decided that McKnight could remain in school as a student. McKnight's position as Editor-In-Chief however, continued Cheek, would have to be decided by the Hilltop Policy Board next week.

"We are grateful that the court has sustained the position of the university," said Cheek. "In the interest of all parties concerned, I have decided that Miss McKnight will be permitted to remain as a student at Howard... with respect to her continuance as editor of the Hilltop, that matter will be determined by the Hilltop Policy Board."

Citing the previous case of *Pate v. Duke University and Restatement Contracts 2nd*, Bacon commented that McKnight had come to court with "unclean hands" and because she had falsified her application materials, her contract with Howard University was void.

Bacon also said that "concerning the contract (McKnight's application) it appears to the court that she is not likely to succeed," adding that her decision involved the assessment of equities and does not "resolve... any of the matters raised in plaintiff's newspaper articles about personnel policies and leadership at Howard... or her contractual or Constitutional claims."

"Judge Bacon's decision did not seek to resolve the issues raised through the Michael Harris' allegations, nor did it purport to resolve Janice's contractual or Constitutional claims. I maintain strong respect for Janice in her pursuit of justice..." said Ed Stansbury, a senior in the school of communications.

Elaborating on McKnight's First Amendment rights, Hayden White of the Student Press Law Center, said "as far as private colleges and universities cases are concerned, most judges won't even look at cases of private schools being censored."

If the state provides funding for a univer-



Janice and her attorney, John M. Clifford

Photo by Wayne E. Jackson

sity (State Action), the university is considered a public one and therefore the students on that campus have the same rights as they do as citizens off the campus, continued White.

"This is called the 'Public Forum Theory' and it protects the First Amendment rights of students in cases where the university or college in name has state action," said White.

"But even in cases involving state action the court has upheld the university's right to prior review of public college publications in a number of circuits."

According to White, on the private college campus, "when the school creates the

paper in most situations, the publisher has absolute rule over the content." And when there is no state action (like at Howard), "the First Amendment does not apply."

"I think that it's interesting that in a context of the decision handed down by Judge Bacon, the issues at hand were not directly addressed," said McKnight of the outcome.

Nevertheless Bacon wrote that "while it may well be that Howard University has not been perfect in its conduct in this matter, (McKnight's) failure to disclose (the false information on her application) is a major factor in persuading the court that she is not entitled to relief before a trial."

McKnight's lawyers are seeking an appeal.

Asbestos Contamination Shuts Down Freedman Square's Third Floor

by Gloria Davis and Ricky Sanders
Special to The Hilltop

Communications students were informed Tuesday that Radio, T.V. & Film classes held in Freedman's Square (C.B. Powell) would be cancelled until further notice because of the presence of asbestos in designated areas of the building.

Asbestos is a mineral-based material used to produce textiles, insulation, and other building materials. According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), there is no doubt that asbestos is a hazardous material.

Anytime asbestos or any of its products are damaged or distributed, asbestos fibers are released into the air. The fibers can be inhaled or swallowed, and once in the body can penetrate body tissues, thus causing disease. Exposed victims run the high risk of developing cancer with a period up to twenty years after contact.

During a departmental meeting last Tuesday, Radio, TV & Film faculty and staff members voted to discontinue all instructional classes and faculty office hours in the building until the proper action was taken to remove the cancer-causing fibers.

The area of primary concern was the Technical Center which is located in the basement of the C.B. Powell Building (Freedman's Square). The center serves as

the supply and storage room for the broadcast equipment for students. After staff members of the center was closed down until further notice about 2 weeks ago.

According to Dr. Arthur France, Chairman of the Radio, TV & Film Department, asbestos is such a dangerous substance that any hint of its presence should warrant concern.

In a memorandum from Howard's Physical Plant office, an investigation of the basement area of the building on last Tuesday revealed the areas containing asbestos as the Fan Room, and two areas in the old Dining Room. These areas are not open to the public, yet they are less than 150 feet from the Tech Center.

Although there have not been any reports of illness linked to asbestos, University Officials seem to feel that the matter has been blown out of proportion.

Dr. France stated that university officials were made aware of the problem as far back as last November. Dr. Njeri Nuru, associate dean of the School of Communications, stated that she, "received a complaint about the possibility of asbestos in the building on February 7."

The Radio, TV, & Film Department was aware of the existence of the fibres, yet, other departments were not informed of the potential danger, and continued to occupy

all areas of the building, including the basement.

When asked why the other departments were not informed, officials stated that their main concern was to locate and remove the substance as soon as possible.

According to standards issued by OSHA, signs must be posted in locations and approaches to areas where concentrations of asbestos fibers exceed OSHA's exposure limits—no more than two asbestos fibers (longer than 5 micrometers) per cubic centimeters of air, averaged over an eight-hour period.

When asked why signs were not posted, Herbert L. Tucker, Director of Physical Plant, replied: "I'm not sure where the responsibility lies to put up the signs."

According to Dr. Nuru, asbestos is also located in the mechanical closet outside the main area of the third-floor mezzanine. According to Bryant G. Harris, Coordinator of Architecture & Engineer Services, the asbestos located on the mezz. floor in 100% asbestos.

The Walter E. Campbell Co., an insulation contractor, was contacted and arrangements were made to remove the asbestos March 2, according to Mr. Tucker. Tucker anticipates the removal to be completed by the close of business today. He also stated

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Bison ... The Best!



Photo by Brian Price-Hilltop

Good Luck Brothers!

Inside

CAMPUS

Spotlight

LOCAL/NATIONAL

Solomon Act Protested

INTERNATIONAL

OAU Crisis

CONTEMPORARY

Debbie Allen

SPORTS

Athletic Program

(Continued from Front Page)

Charter Day

"Cheek shall be removed," was the next chant sung as a spiritual. Cheek sat in his chair straight-faced as he listened to protesters.

"We are Howard students, we shall not be moved," they sang.

The singing of the alma mater concluded the convocation which lasted about an hour. Protesters left the building shouting, "We are the students. We don't take no mess. We're gonna fight and fight and we're gonna fight for rights."

Protesters gathered outside Cramton chanting and carrying signs. They later moved to the Blackburn University Center to continue rallying where there was a luncheon in the ballroom for the honorees.

"I agree with the students, but I feel that they should use greater discretion when protesting," remarked Alanna Dotson, junior in the School of Business. "Their actions during convocation were totally inconsiderate to the speaker, as well as the other students."

Lawrence Still, a professor in the School of Communications, said, "I didn't agree with the protest. This was a speaker [Lerone Bennett] to hear. This was immature and childish. The demonstration did not serve its purpose. I don't think they should have disrupted the speaker." Still emphasized that Bennett was the type of speaker that dealt with the problems students were addressing.

HUSA Vice President Gerald Duggan stated that there was a meeting of the Coalition to Save Howard University a couple of weeks ago. At this time, strategy was planned concerning the convocation.

"This type of action was to tell the Board of Trustees that there was a crisis at Howard University. We would like to meet and resolve the problem," declared Duggan. He mentioned that it was rumored that the Board has met.

Duggan confirmed that the coalition plans to send letters to Bennett and the other honorees explaining why students were protesting.

Newell commented, "Those who felt appalled at the students demonstrating, should have been appalled by Janice's dismissal and the activities going on at the university. Lerone Bennett was very negligent in his duty as a journalist and historian by not addressing the issues at hand."



Dr. Lerone Bennett Jr.

Photo by Patrick Weathers

Debbie Allen, star of the NBC television series, "FAME," noted, "It's [protesting] is a tradition to Howard University and Howard University is still there." Allen was one of the honorees at the Charter Day Dinner.

Other honorees included Dr. James E. Bowman, director of the Comprehensive

Sickle Cell Center of the University of Chicago, Gloria Twine Chisum, a Philadelphia psychologist, Dr. Robert E.L. Perkins, first Black oral surgeon in Detroit, Theodore F. Rutherford, certified public accountant and former educator from Institute, West Virginia, and Wayman Smith III, Vice President of Corporate Affairs for Anheuser-Busch.

Moorland Spingarn Research Center The House of Great Black Works

by Rochelle R. Minter
Hilltop Staffwriter

As one enters Founders Library and turns to the right proceeding down the hall to the end, he or she is confronted with two double doors on the left hand side with the name Moorland-Spingarn Research Center printed across them.

The individual may be an undergraduate or graduate student, an instructor or perhaps a visitor, but whoever this person is, he or she is usually prepared to do some research relating to the culture of Black people. This fact can be assumed because the center is comprised of materials and collections that document the history and culture of Black people in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and the U.S. Most importantly the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center is the world's largest research center in the country and it is here at Howard University.

Upon entering the center, a newcomer may feel lost and in a state of confusion because of the atmosphere which may appear too tranquilized. This feeling is soon remedied once a staff member recognizes the face full of confusion and offers a needed hand. One rarely leaves the premises unsatisfied because of the cooperative and generous staff who is ready and willing to donate any information that might be of help. Students definitely appreciate the staff's generosity. Wale Agbeluyi, a senior, expressed his feeling for the staff when he said, "They are very helpful." Another senior, Granville Osuji said he comes to the center to do research for his literature and history classes. He described the staff in these words, "Very helpful and very orderly." Another student stated, "The librarians are very courteous."

It can probably be expected that the staff likes what they do. Charles Davis, a stack attendant has worked at the center for three years. His job consists of handing out books to students. He commented, "I like it. I get to meet a lot of people." Dr. Hull, an African bibliographer, who has worked at the center for several years, said she "answers

reference questions for the students." Dr. Hull has put together two recent bibliographies on Namibia/South West Africa and Africa.

Dr. Michael R. Winston, director of the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center probably has the most important job within the center. A few of the many responsibilities that Dr. Winston maintains consist of representing the center to the community, organizing the administration and planning programs. To sum it all up, he's the man who keeps everything in order.

Dr. Winston speaks in a proud manner regarding the history and success of the center. He boasts, "We have the largest staff of any research center and have continued to grow. After emphasizing the fact that the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center is the largest, he added, the Shomburg Center, a former leader in documenting Black history is presently only "close in book collections."

In 1914, Mr. Miller, a graduate from Howard University realized the universities need for an Afro-American research collection. He encouraged Reverend Jesse E. Moorland to donate his single private library collection on Blacks in Africa and America. Dr. Moorland, an alumnus, trustee and secretary of YMCA, announced his gift in a letter on December 19, 1914.

As a result, the library was designated as the Moorland Foundation.

The acquisition of the Spingarn collection in 1946 added dramatically to the Moorland Foundation. The collection was a 35 year intense worldly search which engulfed works by Black authors in more than 20 languages. The collection was purchased from Arthur B. Spingarn, a former civil rights attorney and president of the NAACP.

Once the Spingarn collection was acquired, the Moorland Foundation was renamed the Moorland-Spingarn collection. Then in September 1973, Pres. James E. Cheek recommended the collection take the name of Moorland-Spingarn Research Center.

Today in 1983, the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center features not only the Moorland collection and Spingarn collection but the Glen Carrington Collection, Ralph J. Bunche Oral History Collection, Alpha Kappa Alpha Archives, Black Press Archives, Howard University Museum and Prince Hall Shrine Archives.

Dr. Winston explains that each collection is a credit in itself.

The Glen Carrington Collection consist of books, manuscripts and music of Black people, says Dr. Winston. His collection contains more than 2,200 books and 500 recordings.

The Prince Hall Shrine Archives documents the history of the Prince Hall Shrine, a Black fraternity that was founded in the 1890's, says Dr. Winston.

Dr. Winston states, "The Black Press Archives, which documents more than 100 Black newspapers, is a joint program of the National Newspapers Press Association."

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Archives consist of donations made by the well known Black fraternity, states Dr. Winston.

The Ralph J. Bunche Oral History Collection consist of tape recordings of persons associated with churches, schools, community organizations, businesses and faculty.

The Howard University Museum which is now being reorganized, according to Dr. Winston, contains an abundance of collections, possessions of General O. O. Howard, a marble sculpture by Edmonia Lewis entitled Forever Free, a chair used by John F. Cook and photographs of Frederick Douglass along with several other intriguing collections and materials.

Dr. Winston feels that many students may be apprehensive in entering the center because of it's almost too quiet atmosphere. He assures students that they are more than welcome to visit the center. Dr. Winston adds, "In the past many donations have come in the center through students. They can play a vital role in preserving Black history by keeping their eyes open and alerting us to adding to the collection. It's a cooperative effort."

Peace Corps Offers Jobs Abroad

by Marjorie F. Harris
Hilltop Staffwriter

Does the thought of spending two years in a foreign country at the expense of the Federal Government appeal to you? Have you ever considered aiding people in the Third World countries?

If either of these ideas has provoked your interest, maybe you should consider working with the Peace Corps.

Now in its third decade, the Peace Corps aims to promote world peace and friendship, to develop a mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of developing countries and to aid developing countries in meeting their needs for skilled men and women.

Volunteers for the Peace Corps extend to sixty-four nations in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. Volunteers are free to choose the country in which they wish to work and receive language and cultural training as well as a background experience in overseas projects such as health education, vegetable gardening, and wells construction. Their normal tour of duty is twenty-four

months following three months of training. These facts sound interesting, but would someone from Howard University attempt such a task?

Dolyle McClain, a Howard University graduate, decided to take on the challenge and in 1978 moved to Quindinde, Ecuador where she would spend the next two years of her life teaching the people about health, nutrition, and basic means of survival.

"I wanted to go to a country and know the country as a resident and not as a tourist," she said.

Ms. McClain had just received her B.A. in History and had begun work on her M.A. in Latin American Studies when a friend referred her to the Peace Corps. Although she had had no formal background to prepare her for living abroad, Dolyle had a desire to learn about another culture.

"I was interested in learning to become fluent in Spanish, a must in Latin American studies," she added.

She chose Ecuador because of the large population of blacks not only in that particular country but in Latin America in

general. "The most interesting thing is that they (the people of Ecuador) had never seen a Black American before."

Asbestos

(Continued from Front Page)

that signs in the areas of removal will be put up as soon as possible.

Alan Hermesch, university information officer, stated that at 9:00 am this morning a certified industrial hygienist took air samples of the C.P. Powell Building, and the "University will prevent any of its employees from working in areas in which there is an asbestos hazard."

"The University will clear and seal off any area determined to be hazardous because of the presence of asbestos, and air samples will be made of any other working areas at the University where we have knowledge of asbestos hazards," Hermesch said.

—Sandra Upshur contributed to this article.

Memo on McKnight Verdict

SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA
CIVIL DIVISION

JANICE MCKNIGHT
Plaintiff

v.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Defendant

Civil Action No. 1495-83
MEMORANDUM OF DECISION AND
ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction.

After considering the pleadings and the arguments of counsel, the Court concludes that plaintiff is not entitled to this extraordinary equitable relief. The reasons for this conclusion are several.

Before discussing these reasons, however, it seems important to focus on what is involved in this decision and what is not involved. The only issue for decision today is whether plaintiff is entitled to a type of preliminary relief. It is a type of relief which is not to be granted lightly. It is a type of relief which requires plaintiff to demonstrate

(1) likelihood of irreparable harm in the absence of a preliminary injunction; (2) likelihood of success on the merits of the underlying cause of action; (3) that the "balance of injuries" favors granting an injunction; and (4) that the public interest would be served by granting the injunctive relief sought. *In Re Antioch University*, 418 A.2d 105, 109 (D.C. App. 1980).

Today's decision involves an assessment of equities. It does not resolve the merits of any matters raised in plaintiff's newspaper articles about personnel policies and leadership at Howard University. Nor does it finally resolve her contractual or Constitutional claims.

In deciding that plaintiff is not entitled to preliminary relief, the Court notes that the issuance of a preliminary injunction in this case would grant plaintiff a major part of the relief which she requests before a trial can be held. If she is reinstated as editor of the campus newspaper, she will complete her term as editor in April, long before trial is had on her entitlement to be editor. Further,

if the litigation becomes protracted, she could, with the aid of a preliminary injunction, complete her senior year and obtain a degree from Howard University before the case came to trial. Thus, this is not a case in which injunctive relief essentially stops the action until the Court can render a meaningful decision on the merits.

These particular circumstances cause the Court to look with care at plaintiff's ability to show likelihood of success on the merits. To succeed on the merits, plaintiff must be able to enforce a contract with the University, to establish violation of her civil rights or to show intended infliction of emotional distress. Concerning the contract, it appears to the Court that she is not likely to succeed. Because of her own material misrepresentations on her application for admission to Howard University, the contract is voidable. Further, she is seeking specific performance of the contract and can be denied that relief if she comes to Court with "unclean hands." *New York Football Giants v. Los Angeles Chargers F. Club*, 291 F.2d 471, 473 (5th Cir. 1961); *Pate v. Duke University*, 1 S.E.2d 127 (N.C. 1939); *Restatement Contracts* 2d § 364.

With regard to the civil rights claim, it also appears that likelihood of success is limited. Plaintiff is not persuasive in her allegation that Howard University is a state agency within the meaning of the Civil Rights Act. Cases holding to the contrary are numerous. *E.G. Williams v. Howard University*, 174 U.S.App.D.C. 85, 528 F.2d 658, 660 (1976); *Howard University v. N.C.A.A.*, 166 U.S. App.D.C. 260, 261, 510 F.2d 213 (1975); *Greene v. Howard University*, 271 F.Supp.609, 612 (D.D.C. 1967), *remanded on other grounds*, 412 F.2d 1128 (1969). It, therefore, follows that her allegations of retaliatory dismissal which violated her civil rights is not likely to be found meritorious. Finally, plaintiff's claims for intentional infliction of emotional distress are not sufficiently established in the affidavits to indicate a likelihood of success.

Obviously, the Court, in reaching its decision, cannot overlook issues of irreparable harm. First Amendment violations and interruption of an academic program cause harm. The question, however, is whether in this case plaintiff shows that it is irreparable harm. With regard to interruption of education and loss of the editorship, any delays incident to litigation can be recompensed.

In personal injury litigation, experts regularly compute the monetary value of any loss of time from professional endeavors. With regard to civil rights violations, juries regularly assess the money damages. Further, even without an injunction, plaintiff is free to speak and write on the issues which she was probing at Howard. Her only loss in the opportunity to publish in a campus journal of limited circulation. Any delay in expression of views as noted in *Quaker Action Group v. Hickel*, 137 U.S.App.D.C. 176, 421 F.2d 1111, 1116 (1969) is *de minimis*.

In looking to the "balance of injuries" and the "public interest," the Court must deal with rather subjective factors. For the reasons set forth above, plaintiff's injuries, if any, can be compensated in monetary damage. On matters of public interest, the Court appreciates the public interest in free speech but also notes the public interest, and the interest of the academic community, in honesty.

Finally, the Court adopts the language of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Precision Instrument Manufacturing Co. v. Automotive Maintenance Machinery Co.*, 324 U.S. 806, 814 (1945).

The guiding doctrine in this case is the equitable maxim that "he who comes into equity must come with clean hands." This maxim is far more than a mere banality.

While it may be well that Howard University has not been perfect in its conduct in this matter, it is plaintiff who seeks affirmative relief. It is her failure to disclose which is a major factor in persuading the Court that she is not entitled to relief before trial.

For these reasons, it is by the Court, this 25th day of February, 1983,

ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction is denied.

Sylvia Bacon
Associate Judge
D.C. Superior Court

"Plaintiff's reliance on the proposition that defendant cannot avoid or rescind the contract without first tendering previously paid tuition seems misplaced in light of the ability of the judge or jury to provide for any required return of tuition. *Restatement Contracts* 2d § 384, Comment b.v2; *Contra, Houston Oilers, Inc. v. Neely*, 361 F.2d 36 (10th Cir. 1966), *cert. denied*, 385 U.S. 840.



Dr. Norris- "The Maestro"

by Sherri L. Bowen
Hilltop Staffwriter

At the raising of his baton, a blanket of awe arises. Excitement and titillation slowly and snugly encompasses the audience and refuses to let go. The baton jerks forward smoothly and the room is filled with sweet melody. The audience is captivated as the music permeates every inch of their bodies and locks itself inside. This, of course, is a sensation created by one James-Weldon Norris, conductor of HU choirs and instructor of music history.

Dr. Norris started in music in the most unlikely place—the chemistry lab. Although Norris received his B.S. in Chemistry from South Carolina State in 1955, he had been enthralled by music at the early age of three when he taught himself to play the piano. However, his family had discouraged him from pursuing a career in music, feeling that he would never become financially stable and tried to guide him into medicine.

After South Carolina State, Norris made up his mind to take a definite step toward his true love—music. And that began his musical study at Howard University which ended in his receiving a B. Mus. in 1959 and his M. Mus. the following year. (In 1975, Norris received his D. Mus. from Indiana University.) Close examination of Norris' career at Howard University helps to explain why he is such a spirited choirmaster. He has

excellent background here at Howard and he has great confidence in the talent of his students. "The students do all the work. It's a rare instance that you get a large number of really talented voices together all at once, and I enjoy working with them to pull these talents to light." Sadly, Norris admits, "I really miss the kids during the summer." As proof of this, Norris has a collection of tapes of the choirs that he listens to frequently during the summer months.

Before his return to Howard University as an instructor and choir director, Norris spent 13 years as director of choirs at Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina. Norris' decision to go into music instead of medicine is one he regards with no regrets. "How many people at 47 years of age can say 'I am actually doing what I want to do in life?'" "I love my work!"

The feeling from the students is mutual. They love his work also. Under the direction of Dr. Norris, the university choirs have performed and have been invited to perform at such places as the Kennedy Center, the 500th year celebration of Martin Luther and major world festivals in Japan, Spain and Italy.

Although the choirs would like to accept most invitations, financing the trips are a major problem. Many times, Dr. Norris has to reduce the number of singers to a mere 30 in order that they may all be accommodated.

For the most part, however, the groups are self-sustaining by way of fees charged at performances.

Presently, Dr. Norris and the choirs are participating in a program that allows them to travel to small towns or rural areas to perform. Both Dr. Norris and the performing choirs truly enjoy these performances because of the warm receptions of the townspeople. The choirs performances in this program include Wallace, North Carolina, Camp Springs, Maryland and Ignois Maryland. Dr. Norris and other choir members agree that they like the "homey" and informal atmosphere of these towns.

Along with directing the choirs at Howard, Norris also directs a choir made up of high school students from Prince George's County. Also Dr. Norris dreams of directing the mass talent generated from singers in Africa. "Many of these singers would leave the opera critics raving—all we have to do is tap into it."

The singing stops. The curtain is drawn. All that remains is the clear memory and the spirit of the conductor in the spotlight. The baton lowers slowly as does the accelerated heartbeat of the audience who gaze in silent appreciation of the brilliance.

Send all suggestions for "The Spotlight's On You" to the Hilltop Office in care of Sherri L. Bowen, Hilltop Staff Writer.



Dr. Norris

Photo by Tad Perry-Hilltop

The Hilltop

LOCAL & NATIONAL

Toxic Waste
COMMENTARYby Valca Valentine
Hilltop Staffwriter

And just when you thought it was safe to drink the water, headlines hover the newspapers warning Americans of the dangers of toxic waste. It's enough to make a young man cry.

Toxic wastes, according to experts, are festering and bubbling in 50,000 leaky landfills, illegal dumps and unaccounted spills and accident sites across the country. There are also a reported 180,000 open pits, ponds and lagoons in industrial parks. Your backyard is certainly a strong contender.

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, Anne (Gorsuch) Burford, attempted to calm the fear of "THE TOXIC WASTE ATTACK" by reporting that at least 14,000 of the toxic waste sites are potentially dangerous. Well! Thank goodness! But is it safe to drink the water?

Environmentalists argue that the EPA's estimation of toxic sites, is at best, modest. The emission of noxious fumes and the possibility of fire hazards resulting from the sites are posing life threatening living conditions for thousands of unsuspecting inhabitants.

There is even danger, we are told, in breathing the air around us. In Manhattan, 20 million to 30 million gallons of apartment heating oil was diluted with toxic chemicals. A group of experts on organized crime told a panel of senators, last week, that underworld operators engaged in the profitable and illegal disposal of toxic industrial waste into the heating oil supplied to its customers.

The "waste oil fuel" included harmful chemical wastes such as xylene and benzene, which are both flammable solvents, and polychlorinated biphenyls, also known as PCBs. When combined, PCBs and benzene become substances that produce cancer.

The EPA has identified 418 toxic waste sites across the country for top priority cleanup. Although most reported dumps appear to be in small towns, where tourism is definitely not the overriding industry, residents and businesspersons in these towns have produced flourishing communities.

The 2,500 residents of Times Beach, Mo. are packing up and leaving their 800 homes and 30 businesses where dioxin, a highly poisonous substance, was detected. The foul stench and severe headaches were common experiences of many of the Times Beach residents. But when the animals began

to loose hair and the birds fell dead to the ground, the residents of this small town soon realized that they had become victims of the TOXIC WASTE ATTACK.

Even though Anne Burford gallantly flew to the rescue and announced the \$36.7 million federal purchase of the town, can she guarantee the former residents of Times Beach that their next place of residence will not be bubbling over with some other type of chemical waste? If she cannot, will she be able to guarantee that its safe for them to drink the water?

Meanwhile, as the Capitol Hill melodrama unfolds the who-done-its and how, the attention of the investigators of the EPA practices have swayed away from the victims of the effects of those EPA administrators who served the special interests of the industrial giants and aspiring politicians.

When and if Congress will receive documents and information pertaining to toxic waste sites is one question that awaits to be answered. But when will the potential victims of carcinogenic wastes be assured that the federal government is doing its part in protecting the health of its citizens?

Soon, millions of Americans will point the indicting finger and ask, like myself: Is it safe to drink the water?

HU Law Week

The Howard University School of Law will hold its annual observance of Law Week, March 6 through March 11, 1983. The theme, "Awareness: A Survival Manual for the Future" will highlight the week's program focus.

For persons interested in attending Law School, a workshop entitled "So You Want to Be A Lawyer, Here's What It Takes" will be conducted on Tuesday, March 8 from 1:00-3:00 p.m. in the Moot Court Room of the law school. All events are free and open to the university community and general public. For ticket information concerning the Martin Luther King Jr. Banquet and general information, contact Ms. Lonna Hooks or Thelma Chichester at 686-6692.

Aid to Students Tied to Draft

Students to Protest Solomon Amendment

by Norman V. Alston
Hilltop Staffwriter

Students from across the nation will converge on Capitol Hill on Monday March 7, 1983 to demonstrate against administration educational policies and to advocate repeal of the Solomon Amendment. The event will be sponsored by the National Coalition of Independent College and University Students (COPUS), the National Organization of Black University and College Students (NOBUCS), and the United States Student Association (USSA).

According to Gwen McKinney, Communications Director for the USSA, "opposition to the Solomon Amendment is not opposition to draft registration." She says that her organization is opposed to the amendment because it (1) places financial aid offices in the position of enforcing federal law, (2) complicates and holds up an already slow process, (3) The law has no provisions for those young men that desire conscientious objector status, or for those that are opposed for religious reasons. The Solomon Amendment states only those young men who have registered for the draft will be eligible to receive financial assist-

ance for the 1983-84 academic school year.

The Solomon Amendment to the Defense Authorization Act was signed into law September 8, 1982 by President Reagan and will become effective July 1, 1983. The amendment will prohibit non-registrants from receiving any financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Dr. Robert Janroz, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Post Secondary Education, explained that the Department of Education is charged with implementing the regulations of the new amendment, some of which are as follows:

(1) Draft eligible male students must sign a "Statement of Registration Compliance." Janroz pointed out that every Title IV recipient already signs a statement of educational purpose. However, he says that the statement has been amended to include a statement of registration compliance. To receive aid students must sign both.

The Pell Grant, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, National Direct Student Loan, College Work Study, and Plus Loan are among the Title IV financial assist-

ance packages which fall under the Solomon Amendment and its regulations.

(2) Students must provide their institutions with their official "Acknowledgement" Letter from the Selective Service. Young men that have indeed registered must provide this letter to university financial aid offices in order to receive aid. Students who have lost or have not yet received their letters 90 days after registering should contact the Selective Service to get copies, said Will Ebel, Assistant Director of Government and Public Affairs for the Selective Service. He says now however, that 40 days are as long as individuals should expect to wait to receive their letters and selective service number. It is expected that the Selective Service will have to mail thousands of these letters once those students that need them realize that they do not have them.

Students who certify that they have registered but lack documentation may be considered by their institution for temporary verification. This provision is for students who turn 18 within 90 days of the beginning of the award year.

However, the institution may choose to permit other students to fall under this category. This will allow a student to receive aid for one payment period, but the student must produce an acknowledgement letter within 120 days. If the student fails to meet this deadline, all advanced funds will be considered an overpayment, and the institution will then be required to submit the student's name, social security number, amount of overpayment, and "other pertinent information" to the Secretary of Education.

A student who is denied Title IV aid because of failure to state and verify registration compliance is entitled to a hearing from the secretary. Specific documentation must be produced to accomplish a hearing request, and the regulations emphasize that the sole purpose of the hearing to determine a student's compliance with registration.

Will Ebel, Assistant Director of Government and Public Affairs for the Selective Service, stated that the Solomon Amendment is "an attempt to achieve equity," adding that, "we'll only have it when 100% of the draft eligible young men obey the law."

His point was that in the event of a national emergency those young men that were able to avoid registration would perhaps be able to avoid service, while the young men that did register could be called upon to serve. Therefore, according to Ebel the only purpose of the Solomon Amendment is to insure that all young men share equally the responsibility of registration, adding that, "the money will go to those persons who obey the law," and "to those within the law only."

Persons that have missed their registration deadline still may go to any post office and register, no matter how far overdue they are, and without fear of punishment. Ebel, said that "post office clerks have been instructed to register any young man who tries to comply," insisting that the intent of the law is not to penalize but to encourage those that have not registered to do so.

Howard Financial Aid Director, Goldie Claiborne said, "we expressed our displeasure to the Department of Education," concerning the regulations of the amendment. However, she made it clear that the university has no other choice but to comply with the Department of Education, explaining that failure to do so would cause the university to be ineligible for Title IV benefits.

Said Claiborne "I'm drafting a letter on the Solomon Amendment which she says students will receive sometime this month for the purpose of making them "aware of what's happening." She also said that Congress is proposing to make the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) available to students on a need basis. This she said might cause delays in GSL application processing, the same sort of delays that were experienced in the processing of Pell Grant applications for this school year.

Dr. Carl E. Anderson, Vice President for Student Affairs, in a letter addressed to Edward M. Elmendorf, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Student Financial Assistance, said that "The student financial aid system across the country suffered serious delays and a near breakdown last year due to additional validation requirements and late changes in regulations." Anderson letter pointed out that the amendment will only recreate the same burden.

"Squeal Rule"
Deemed Unfair; Considered Racistby Carlton Lockard
Hilltop Staffwriter

Implementation of the "Squeal Rule" will help reduce health hazards but would not deter sexually active female minors from seeking contraceptives, a Department of Health and Human Services official said Wednesday.

Citing a study done by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, DHHS Public Affairs Office spokesman Russell Mack said that only four percent of female family planning clinic patients under the age of 18 would continue to have sex without using birth control if parents had to be notified.

But opponents of the Parental Notification Rule, using the same study, cite that 15 percent of the youths surveyed nationwide said they would use a non-prescription method. "Thus," says AGI President Jeanne Rosoff in AGI's Washington Memo, "the likely effect of a parental notification requirement would be to deter 19 percent, almost one in five minors currently enrolled

in family planning clinics, from using any of the most effective contraceptives, significantly increasing their risk of becoming pregnant."

Two opponents to the rule are U.S. District Court judges Henry F. Werker of New York and Thomas A. Flannery of Washington, D.C. Werker's court granted a preliminary injunction against the rule on Feb. 14, and Flannery did the same on Feb. 18. Flannery said in his opinion that the Department's regulations have been "promulgated in excess of statutory authority."

The injunction prevented the regulation, which states that clinics funded by the Title X program are required to notify the parent of an "unemancipated" minor within 10 days after providing a prescription contraceptive, from going into effect Feb. 25. "We'll be appealing those two decisions," Mack said.

"I think the health concerns here are very important to keep in mind," said Mack. "If a parent at least knows about (the teen receiving contraceptives) the parent will be

aware of it and obtain medical help that's needed."

The health concerns relate to prescription contraceptives that Mack spoke of, chiefly complications from the diaphragm and the IUD—are scoffed at by family planning advocates. Of the young women surveyed in the widely-cited 1979 study, 95 percent of them used the pill, while only 3 percent used the diaphragm and two percent used the IUD, according to AGI. And, according to a statement from the American Medical Association to the DHHS, "for most healthy women, the benefits of the pill outweigh the risks."

Several organizations have expressed concern over racially discriminatory aspects of the regulation, the jurisdiction of which clinics—most of which are in urban areas—funded with federal Title X program money.

Latinos have more female minors at risk of unwanted pregnancy than does the Anglo population, because of their population's comparative youthfulness to the Anglo population, stated the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund in a letter to Marjory Mecklenburg, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs. The National Urban League wrote to Ms. Mecklenburg that the rule "will have distinct and disproportionate consequences for black youth." The League added that "this attempt to legislate morality" will hurt them "more than any other group."

But Mack stated "This rule is not intended to discriminate in any way." He said that the DHHS only has authority over those clinics under its lawful administration, which do not include private doctors and clinics.

"This is based upon the intent of Congress," he added. "Here in this department, our concern is for seeing that federal funding is spent properly."

Mack and others agree that for some congressmen, this was not an issue of health or of teenage pregnancy, but one of morality.

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Sickle Cell Disease
Prompts Psycho-Social Effectsby Dawn Y. Simon
Hilltop Staffwriter

As doctors and scientists continue to struggle to find a cure for sickle cell anemia, patients continue to struggle with the adverse effects of the disease.

Pain crises, the occasion when sickle-shaped cells "logjam" the capillaries, is one of the effects of the disease. This occasion is very painful because sickled cells do not pass through tiny vessels as effectively as normal red cells, according to Georgia Travis in her book, *Chronic Illness in Children*.

"The pain crises vary in severity and last from a few hours to two weeks. Their frequency varies unpredictably; sometimes they occur every few days or weeks, sometimes years apart," according to L. W. Diggs in an article appearing in the *American Journal of Clinical Pathology*.

One patient, whose identity will be withheld, said his crises consist of a "great deal of pain."

"I suffer from sore joints, high fever, a nagging headache, and a sore aching back. I also become irritable and my eyes become coated with a yellow film; the sicker I get the darker it turns," he said.

Although each patient suffers from the crises differently, the most common symptoms are pains in the limbs, back, chest, stomach and hands, according to Dr. Carl Reindorf, pediatrician at Howard University Center for Sickle Cell Disease.

"Small children suffer the hand-foot syndrome in which case there is painful swelling of the hands and feet. Sometimes children do not have the hand-foot syndrome and are just cranky," Reindorf said.

While Travis states that in some cases the pain is so severe that the victim must be hospitalized, Reindorf said, "the average child who has the disease goes in the hospital

at least once or twice a year."

The patient, a 19 year old black male, has been hospitalized "about 20 times."

"The longest time I've been hospitalized is three and a half weeks; the shortest time was a week and a half," he said.

Although it is said that a lot of physical exertion often increase the chance of a crises, Dr. Reindorf said, "children can participate in any physical activity as long as it is done with limitation." However, the patient contends that, "the greater the physical exertion the greater the chance of me becoming hospitalized."

I stay away from rough contact sports like basketball and football. I do swim, bicycle and read a lot because these are my hobbies," the patient said.

Dr. Anita C. Washington, the Clinical Psychologist at the H.U. Center for Sickle Cell Disease said, "patients also have other problems not stemming from sickle cell. In some cases children miss school and are behind in class, are smaller than their classmates, and are not prepared for adulthood."

Medical doctor's Charles F. Whitten and Joseph Fischhoff of Detroit state that "the psychosocial effects of sickle cell anemia are exceedingly important because long-term physical disorders can lead to social disability far more serious than the physical problems."

According to both doctors in the April 1974 edition of the *Archives of Internal Medicine*, some psychosocial effects on children "makes it more difficult for them to learn to function independently, for it creates longer and more intense psychological dependency on adults, makes them unable to attend school when pain crises occur, makes them tire easily, and makes them smaller than their peers."

(Continued on page 7)

HOWARD UNIVERSITY THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

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A Series of Seminars on PERSPECTIVES ON BLACK LIFE AND CULTURE IN THE 80's Featuring Deans and Directors in the Academic Affairs Division

Seminar I

March 8, 1983 — 1:00 p.m.

The Auditorium

The Armour J. Blackburn University Center

Dr. Lorraine A. Williams
Vice President for Academic Affairs
Presiding

MODERATOR.....	Dr. Imogene G. Robinson, Director The Center for Academic Reinforcement
"A New Agenda for Religious Institutions".....	Dr. Lawrence N. Jones, Dean The Divinity School
"Black Higher Education in the Twilight Zone of a Partially Desegregating Society".....	Dr. Michael R. Winston, Director The Moorland-Spingarn Research Center
"The Socio-Spatial Environment—Search for a Sense of Place".....	Mr. Harry G. Robinson III, Dean The School of Architecture and Planning
"The Black Family and Mental Health".....	Dr. Jay C. Chunn, Dean The School of Social Work

DISCUSSION

Seminar II

March 15, 1983 — 1:00 p.m.

The Auditorium

The Armour J. Blackburn University Center

MODERATOR.....	Dr. Kenneth S. Tollett, Director The Institute for the Study of Educational Policy
"The Quality of Life of Black Families—1983".....	Dr. Cecile H. Edwards, Dean The School of Human Ecology
"An Economic Agenda".....	Dr. Milton Wilson, Dean The School of Business and Public Administration
"The Black Men and Their Families".....	Dr. Lawrence E. Gary, Director The Institute for Urban Affairs and Research
"The Black Artists in the 80's".....	Mr. Thomas J. Flagg, Dean The College of Fine Arts
"An Empirical Study of Curricula Innovations Envisaged by Black Colleges in the Decade of the 80's".....	Dr. Robert L. Owens III, Dean The College of Liberal Arts

DISCUSSION

Seminar III

March 21, 1983 — 1:00 p.m.

The Auditorium

The Armour J. Blackburn University Center

MODERATOR.....	Dr. Willie T. Howard, Dean The School of Education
"Communications in the 80's—Change or Just More of the Same".....	Dr. Lionel C. Barrow, Jr., Dean The School of Communications
"The Impact of Crime".....	Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Dean The School of Law
"Black America and Science Technology".....	Dr. M. Lucius Walker, Jr., Dean The School of Engineering
"The Impact of Black Related Diseases in Our Future".....	Dr. Edward W. Hawthorne, Dean The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

Discussion

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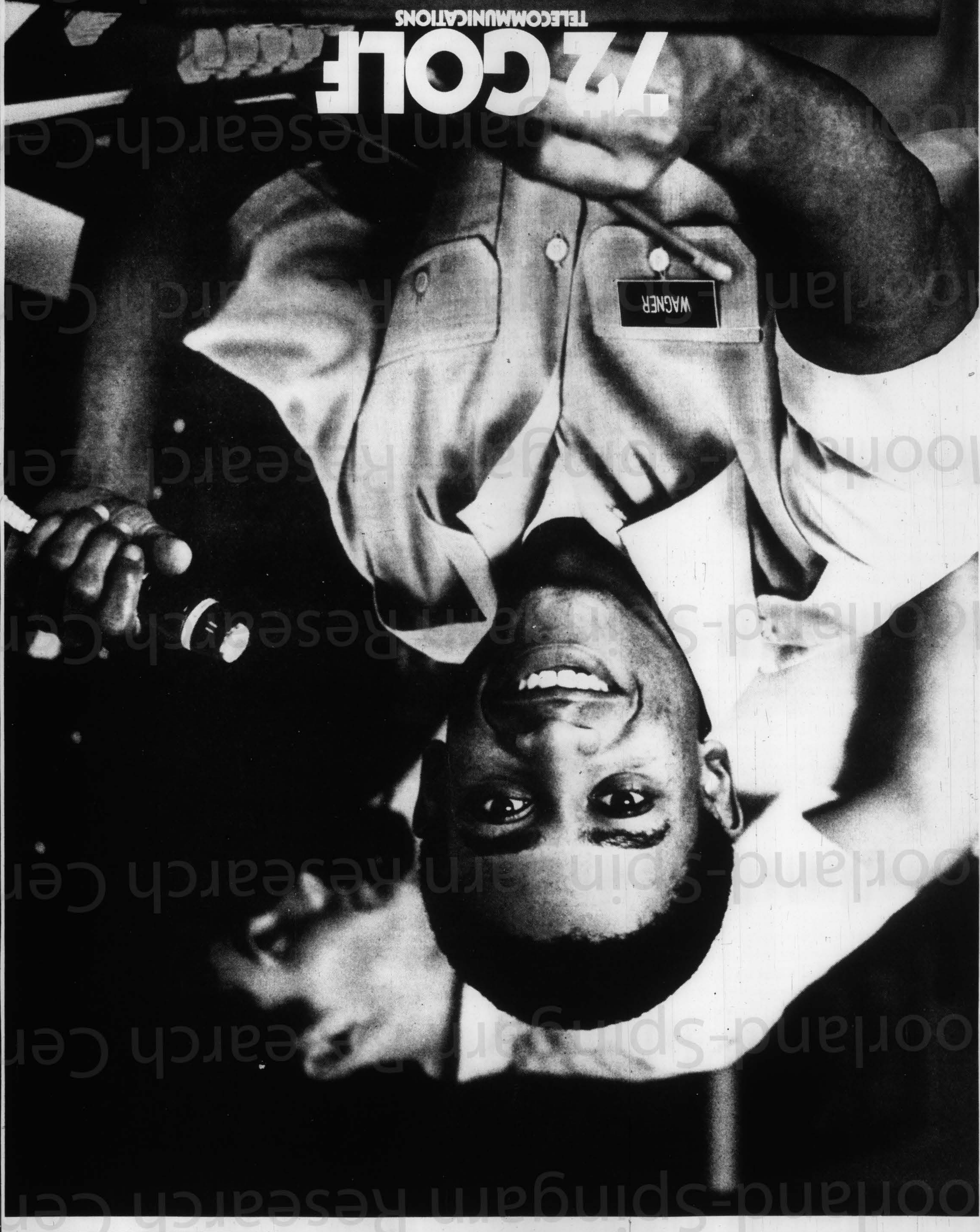
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The Hilltop EDITORIALS

Commentary

Games People Play

"Games people play" is a commonly used phrase, yet how "common" is the true meaning of the phrase to most people in general, and Howard students in particular. It is high time for us to truly read and understand the "writing-on-the-wall." Alarm and alert your conscious eye sisters and brothers and wake out of the trance-like

state we are so comfortably in. I truly do not believe that it takes a brick to hit us in our heads before we realize something is drastically wrong. The seriousness of the events of the past few weeks can never be over-emphasized, even for years to come. Are we so terribly complacent with our situation as a people that we accept anything

done to us without question?

Let us reflect and focus on the events from Feb 16 to Feb. 25, 1983. An interview with President Cheek was printed in the Feb. 16 *Washington Post*. In the article, Cheek adamantly upheld his stand on the McKnight issue. Also in the article, there was a comment by Judge Goodrich of the D.C. Superior Court. He commented that even though the University Administration said that McKnight's expulsion was not related to the articles she published, it was a "mighty strange coincidence" that she was expelled after being reprimanded by the University Administration concerning the articles.

McKnight's hearing was originally scheduled for Feb. 18, however it was rescheduled for Feb. 24. (Let us never forget the dates of Feb. 17 and 18, 1983. Here history was recorded with the student sit-in of the Administration building; thirty hours of undying vigilance and faith in the truth of the struggle).

February 23, 1983, Cheek received a Medal of Freedom award from Ronald Reagan. (Brothers and sisters we are truly indebted to President Cheek for making "a better life for Black Americans and a better country for us all.") This event was printed in the Feb. 24 *Washington Post*. Note sisters and brothers there were eleven other recipients with Cheek, yet the *Washington Post* found it only necessary to print the picture of Reagan giving his "good buddy" Cheek the award.

Also on Feb. 24, McKnight's case was heard. It was learned that the original judge on the case was no longer presiding over the hearing. He had been replaced by Judge Sylvia Bacon. Even though the case was heard Feb. 24, the decision was not handed down until Feb. 25. We all know, hopefully, what the decision was. For those of us who have blood filled with sensitivity and compassion running through our veins, the decision was stunning. Later that evening I heard on the 11:00 p.m. Channel 9 news that Cheek, through the "goodness-of-his-heart," would allow McKnight to remain in school.

Now, to put this all in perspective, I will raise some questions that we need to answer. Why was Judge Goodrich taken off the case? Did he allow his humanness and compassion to be known through the comments he made concerning the case? Did he refuse to be bought-off by the Howard University Administration? Why was McKnight's hearing changed from Feb. 18 to Feb. 24? Did that give the Administration more time to plot their tragedy and have Judge Bacon join their entourage? Why did Judge Bacon wait until Friday Feb. 25 at 12:00 noon to hand down her decision? Why did Cheek all-of-a-sudden so considerably and compassionately "allow" McKnight to remain in school? Why did Cheek "grant" an interview to the white media—*Washington Post*, as opposed to *The Washington Afro-American*, a Black newspaper?

I do not believe in anything being sheer coincidence. It is clear to me sisters and brothers that the whole affair was a game cleverly manipulated by the Howard University Administration, perhaps in conjunction with the Reagan Administration. The lesson and moral of the story is, as the Administration would have it, "DON'T MESS WITH US—THE ESTABLISHMENT," because BABYLON MAKES THE RULES. Let us not think for one minute that the University Administration was not on top of the situation and had it under control all along. The games people play. And we wonder why and how South Africa is ruled by the minority population of the country.

I shudder to think that some of us actually believe that it was nice of Cheek to allow McKnight to remain at Howard. Will we again be complacent and allow this vicious behavior to go unchecked?

To quote from Ayi Kwei Armah's classic book *Two Thousand Seasons* is the most appropriate way to illustrate my point. "A people deaf to purpose are dead. . . . Pieces cut from the whole are dead fragments. . . . All unconnected things are victims, tools of death. . . . The disease of death is unconnected sight. . . . unconnected hearing. . . . unconnected thinking. . . . Our vacation goes against all unconnectedness. . . . Our best self is our people. . . . There is no self to save apart from all of us." Brothers and Sisters let us connect ourselves with the wholeness of ourselves—our people, for that is truly our way—the way. In that way, we will understand clearly nothing is unrelated, nothing stands in isolation. All things happen and have a reason and purpose—sometimes only known to the Creator.

Peace & Love,
Unity & Blessings,
Yours in Struggle,
Wanda E. Redmond (H. U. student)

Letters...

Letter to the Editor:

It might have gone something like this: "Now, let me see what's on my agenda. First, I've got to stop by the White House and pick up that Medal of Freedom. Yes, rub elbows with Ronnie, for the good of Howard of course. Then, on to the courthouse. If Janice wins, I'll throw a tantrum. But, if she loses, I'll reinstate her. Yes, I'll go to her personally, showing her and the other rhetorical rabble-rousers that I'm a bigger person, and invite her back. Yes, I'll let her finish her last two months and she'll be gone, and they will forget."

On Friday, February 25, from phone calls from Hilltop colleagues, to chance conversations in the corridors of Founders Library, it was reported: "Janice McKnight lost. . . but Cheek let her come back."

And from others I hear, "Well, since that Tuesday after our 'A-Building' sit-in, the protest has died down."

And now, Janice is back in school, and will walk with the class of 1983. When May rolls around, we'll all think back to that hectic February of 1983, and we'll remember the controversy caused by the Michael Harris case, McKnight's expulsion, her reinstatement; but we will have forgotten what the real issue was.

In Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, he takes an incisive look at the American "Negro." Stated over 100 years earlier, he said, ". . . but, if they are once raised to the level of free men, they will soon revolt at being deprived of all their civil rights. . . ."

And, this is what occurred from the chilly December morning in 1955, to the hotel balcony in Tennessee on April 4, 1968. Signs reading, "For Coloreds Only," virtually disappeared. Blacks entered the job market, obtaining positions and goals which a few years earlier, would not have been conceivable. And we thought that we were "free." de Tocqueville also said that:

"The censorship of the press is not only dangerous, but it is absurd. When the right of every citizen to cooperate in the government of society is acknowledged, every citizen must be presumed to possess the power of discriminating between the different opinions of his contemporaries."

That is the issue.

I do believe that if there is a major change in the course of events, one tends to believe that yes, because I've gained a few steps, I can rest. This is like a runner in a 10-mile marathon with a 4-foot lead, who exclaims, "Let me stop now and catch my breath."

We saw this with the Civil Rights Movement, we see it with the Janice McKnight case.

President Cheek, and other "victors", on Friday afternoon, take heed: just because you argued better, doesn't necessarily mean that you were right.

Rhonda Smith and
Haywood C. McNeill
School of Communications

"THE PURSUIT of TRUTH"



Charter Day A Protest for Principles

Unruly, embarrassing, disgraceful and insensitive, were some of the comments made in reference to the student demonstration held on one of the most memorable Charter Days in the history of Howard University. Charter Day is the day to acknowledge and celebrate the profound actions taken by the founders of "The Black Mecca."

They dared to beckon black minds, representative of the black diaspora and Howard University was born. Howard University prides itself as a beacon of excellence, attracting future nation builders, and scholars—the finest of young Black minds.

We (the students) came to Howard because of the pride and sense of self worth the university exemplified through its scholarship and sense of mission. We were thrilled at the thought of sharing our dreams with other black students, from Africa, the Caribbean, and America. Our ideals and principles do not allow us to remain silent and not protest the lack of excellence in some areas of this university, including the Administration building.

How could the distinguished black scholars at the Charter Day ceremony sit in states of shock, embarrassment and stupor, as students cried for recognition and justice. We the students and our student leaders have a right to be heard.

How can this position so strongly expressed, be shunned as foolishness. The threat of and implementation of denial of academic freedom in the classrooms, infringement of first Amendment Rights, inadequate housing, poor facilities, health hazards and mismanagement are most worthy of discussion.

No my friends, Howard University has not produced "ungrateful little heathens" who scream and react to every incling of wrong doing at the university. The students were not pointing at molehills, these issues are mountains that we are uplifting, educating, fighting oppression and suppression of blacks. The behavior of the students was not bizarre, embarrassing or unruly.

Indeed they are fighting for the very principles that this institution was founded upon.

The Hilltop is, practically speaking, the only means of mass communication available to the student body at Howard University. As a consequence, its relationship to the University must be considered in the context of its value as a means of communication, not simply as another "arm" of the university. This is meant to say that the relationship between the University and the newspaper (publisher to publication) should be handled with the utmost of care. In the past few weeks, the University has not taken that care; in fact, it has been callous and insensitive in its dealings with the newspaper.

The dismissal of Janice McKnight was callous and highly inappropriate. Any request on her part to be reinstated to Howard

University should be promptly honored. While it seems that it was totally within the University's power to dismiss Miss McKnight, it comes at a time that brings the integrity of the Howard University administration into serious question. The fact that there was no hearing when it was obvious that taking such action (dismissing Miss McKnight) would raise the ire of an already irate student body highlights the insensitive posture that the university has been taking on many issues in the recent past.

Furthermore, any attempt to censor or otherwise regulate the content of the Hilltop, beyond what is acceptable to the Editor-in-Chief, will not be tolerated!

As it regards the policies and procedures for the Hilltop Board "promulgated" by the

Board of Trustees, student input must be and shall be integral to the formation of policy as it concerns our student newspaper. I will request that a committee of the Hilltop Board be formed to thoroughly review these policies to determine whether they are in the best interests of the student body.

The actions of our administrators should not be perceived as contrary to our concerns simply because they are put forth by administrators. Demagoguery should never be used as a tactic by intelligent, enlightened people to achieve their political ends. The merits of their concerns, proposals and demands should be the sole determining factor in their consideration. If we go united, armed with the TRUTH, we shall prevail.

Keith M. Toussaint
Hilltop Board Chairman



I doff my hat for the Hilltop and HUSA crew for the austerity of their work, especially Hilltop officials. Since, I came to Howard University Fall 1981. It was this academic year 82/83 that I began to feel at home in the Howard University community. This is based on the coverings of issues outside of the USA about Africa and Caribbean by the Hilltop and HUSA. I believe that the Hilltop will serve as a medium in providing opportunities for our black brothers and sisters to know what is culminating outside the USA perimeter. Exposing our black brothers and sisters in USA to happenings in Africa and Caribbean will help in

cementing relationships of blacks in the whole world. Uniting blacks in the whole world will serve as a vehicle to success against race discrimination. "Unity is strength." This should be voiced in Howard University where there is a conglomeration of blacks from various parts of the world.

In conclusion, I am urging other successive Hilltop and HUSA crew members to keep the stone rolling. The current crew are in the right direction. They are now serving as a stepping stone.

Thank you.
Sincerely,
Ernie Okorie

Dear Editor,

BRAVO HUSA AND HILLTOP CREW, I doff my hat for the Hilltop and HUSA crew for the austerity of their work, especially Hilltop officials. Since, I came to Howard University fall 1981, it was this academic year 82/83 that I began to feel at home in the Howard University community. This is based on the coverings of issues outside, the USA about Africa and the Caribbean, by the Hilltop and HUSA. I believe that the Hilltop will serve as a medium in providing opportunities for our black brothers and sisters to know what is culminating outside the USA perimeter. Exposing our black brothers and sisters in USA to happenings in Africa and Caribbean will help in cementing relationships of blacks in the whole world. Uniting blacks in the whole world will serve as a vehicle to success against race discrimination. "Unity is strength." This should be voiced in Howard University where there is a conglomeration of blacks from various parts of the world.

In conclusion, I am urging other successive Hilltop and HUSA crew members to keep the stone rolling. The current crew are in the right direction. They are now serving as a stepping stone. Thank you.

Sincerely
Ernie Okorie

"The Family" that is responsible for the "In Search of . . . newsletter is in no way connected or affiliated with the "Ubiquity Family." The truths investigated were carried out by "The Family," not the "Ubiquity Family."

"The Family"

CORRECTION BOX

Georgia Ave. Cuisine (2/26/83) written by Mandy Brooks, Contemporary Staffwriter, Justice Dept. Attacked on Civil Rights Record (2/26/83) written by Carolyn Dennis, Local/National Staffwriter.

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The Hilltop encourages its readers to respond by submitting "Letters to the Editor."

In order for us to work more effectively for you and to cover more issues impacting Howard University and its community, we have to hear from you.

Letters to the Editor are due every Monday at 5:00 p.m. They should be typed and double-spaced.

Op-Ed

CIA Refuses Student Association FOIA Request

Maurice Taylor

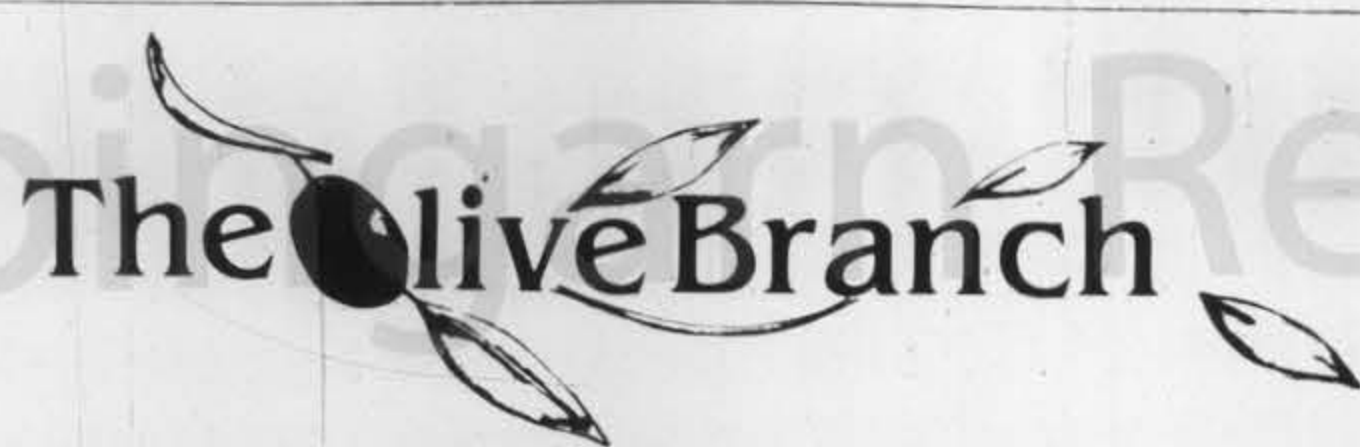
Nearly six years after the United States Student Association (USSA) first requested information on CIA covert relationships with the National Student Association (NSA) under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the CIA still has not released the materials and is being sued by the USSA because of it.

The USSA had an interest in the materials because the National Student Association (NSA) was the first national student group. It was founded in 1948. The National Student Lobby (NSL) was founded in 1971, at the height of the Vietnam war protest era. And in 1978, NSA and NSL merged to form what is now the United States Student Association (USSA).

The relationship between the CIA and NSA was first disclosed in a Rampart magazine article in 1967. The report published the fact that the CIA had covertly funded the student association for fifteen years. In 1967, officials of the National Student Association acknowledged that the group had secretly received money from the CIA to help finance programs run by its International Commission, particularly those involving delegates to international student meetings. At times, up to 80 percent of the association's total budget came from money funneled into its budget through foundations operating as fronts for the CIA.

Through NSA's membership in the International Student Conference, the CIA sought to counter the influence of the Soviet-backed International Union of Students, among the world's students.

Overwhelming public criticism followed disclosure of the secret relationship. At that time, the CIA promised to cut all ties with the association and deed the agency-owned NSA Headquarters



building to the association. However, later reports have shown that the CIA did not keep its promise.

Documents filed by the CIA in September of 1982 in response to the FOIA suit reveal the existence of classified information concerning the USSA, dated as recently as 1979. In another CIA index, the agency acknowledged the existence of 75 documents dated between 1973 and 1979, but refused to release the material. They justified the refusal by saying that disclosure of the documents would reveal secret intelligence sources and methods. The agency also admits that there are close to 3,500 documents in its possession concerning its ties with the association and deed the agency-owned NSA headquarters building to the association. However, later reports have shown that the CIA did not keep its promise.

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which makes the USSA-FOIA request one of the largest the CIA has handled.

As the successor to the National Student Association, USSA continues to seek information on past relationships and indications of any continuing CIA interest in the activities of the student group. USSA staff say that mail that comes from various foreign countries, especially Cuba, bare obvious signs of having been tampered with.

Current litigation was brought about by the FOIA request that was filed in 1979 by USSA. After the organization first requested the information in August, 1977, the CIA agreed that in February, 1979, they would provide them with the information indexed under "United States National Student Association." But to date only one CIA document concerning the USSA has been released. In a memo written by former CIA director Richard Helms, the agency indicated that it had continued surveillance of the college student organization after the 1967 separation agreement.

Invariably there are conspicuous individuals at National Student Conferences held throughout the year. Often unfamiliar characters who pose as students are seen taking pictures of key students, and circulating at plenary sessions. Often workshops are disturbed by hecklers to keep things from being accomplished. Numerous politically astute Black educators and leaders have expressed the sentiment that it is no mistake that there has not been a mass movement of students for two decades.

Many students regard CIA and FBI involvement on college campuses as far fetched. However, as quiet as it is kept, Black institutions are targeted as well as Black Student Unions on predominantly white campuses. Especially those campuses with a large foreign student population where students from different countries are bi and sometimes tri-lingual.

Commentary...

It is no political secret that I find President Ronald Reagan incompetent, inhumane, and insensitive to the interests of Black, poor and working people. His bizarre and boisterous behavior on the nuclear arms race, his vicious cutbacks in human services, and his patently absurd statements on a wide variety of policy issues, indicates beyond any reasonable doubt, that he is unfit to occupy even the lowest public office.

As Reagan's third year in the presidency begins, it is clear that the "chickens are coming home to roost." As his conservative programs have taken effect, many sectors of the American political economy and society have also come to realize the inherent failure of Reaganomics.

Two weeks ago, a public opinion poll commissioned by the *New York Times* and CBS was released which illustrates the drastic decline in support for the Reagan Administration. When asked, "Do you think that Ronald Reagan is a strong leader?" 78 percent said "yes" in January, 1981; only 53 percent said "yes" last month. When asked, "Do you think that Reagan is in control of what goes on in his administration?" only 35 percent of those polled said "yes." 41 percent stated that they approved of the way Reagan is handling his job, but 47 percent said they disapproved. According to the *Times*, "Reagan's new approval rating of 41 percent is the lowest since he took office. And it is down 26 points from the approval rating of 67 percent that he had after three months in office."

More devastating still was the forthright rejection of American workers, poor people and many middle class elements of the basic tenets of Reaganomics. When asked to suggest ways to reduce the size of the federal government's \$200 billion deficit, 63 percent demanded that "the Government reduce proposed spending on military and defense programs." Only 38 percent accepted Reagan's proposal to increase Federal taxes. And a meager 29 percent urged the government to "reduce proposed spending on programs for the poor." About six out of ten told pollsters that America under Reagan was going "off on the wrong track."

But Reagan's bad news does not stop there. Now his principal backers, the big corporations, are going public with criticisms of the administration's policies. Five former Treasury Secretaries, both Republicans and Democrats, and 500 corporate leaders recently formed a new organization, the Bi-Partisan Budget Appeal, which has urged the president to cut next year's military budget by \$25 billion. Meanwhile, business confidence in Reagan drops by the month. A recent Gallup poll asking corporate leaders "how much confidence do you have in Reagan to do or recommend the right thing for the economy?" indicates that only 27 percent reported "a great deal." This contrasts with 58 percent a year ago.

The reasons for Reagan's growing unpopularity are not difficult to discern. Be-

tween January, 1981 and last month, the gross national product declined from -0.4 percent to -1.8 percent. Consumer debt increased from \$311 billion to \$337 billion; the percent of U.S. families below the poverty level increased from 10.3 percent to 11.2 percent, and the overall unemployment rate soared from 7.5 percent to 10.8 percent. The U.S. balance of world trade went from +\$31.2 billion to -\$6.9 billion.

Yet in the face of this monumental human suffering, Reagan does the obvious—he rants and rages in public that corporate taxes should not exist at all. "I'll probably kick myself for having said this," Reagan recently told a group of Massachusetts corporate executives, "but when we are going to have the courage to point out that our tax structure, the corporate tax is very hard to justify." Reagan pointed out that the corporate income tax rate is 46 percent. But as any fool knows, virtually no corporations pay anywhere near this tax rate. This year, corporations will pay only 7 percent of all federal revenue collected from taxes. This contrasts with a figure of 24 percent only two decades ago!

Reagan's latest statement on economics only confirms what most working people know only too well: that Reaganomics is "socialism for the rich, capitalism for the poor." This latest attempt to expand corporate welfare, combined with his sagging opinion polls, indicates that this aging, raging reactionary has begun to run out of time and political credibility.

Dr. Manning Marable is Director of the Race Relations Institute, Fish University, Nashville, TN. "From The Grassroots" appears in 140 newspapers in the U.S. and the United Kingdom.

The candidates for the office of HUSA President and Vice President are

as follows:

1. Steven Hart — President
- Core S. Cotton — Vice President
2. Nathaniel M. Jones, Jr. — President
3. Antoine Langley — Vice President
3. Gordon Knox — President
- True Mathematics — Vice President

The candidates for Undergraduate Trustee are as follows:

1. Timothy Brown
2. Henry Boyd Hall
3. Antoine Langley
4. Edward A. Turner

Next week The Hilltop will feature a special election guide.

Police Raise Funds for Vests

by Christine Beverly
Hilltop Staffwriter

Nearly 3,000 District of Columbia police officers were measured today for bullet-proof vests, said Inspector Allen Harper, member of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia (M.P.D.C.) Vest Program, Inc.

According to Inspector Harper, one of two District police officer representatives who member the M.P.D.C. Vest Program, the City Council agreed earlier this week to include in its annual budget an additional \$250,000 to help finance the purchasing of 3,000 bullet-proof vests for District officers.

"All we have to do is match the amount," continued Inspector Harper, "instead of raising the entire \$500,000 that we had originally set as our goal."

The M.P.D.C. Vest Program, Inc. is a recently established non-profit organization whose sole purpose is to generate enough funds to purchase 3,000 bullet-proof vests for District officers, Inspectors Allen Harper and William Shugart, who coordinate speaking engagements as well as act as liaisons between the organization and the D.C. police department.

Police department and city officials have been seriously considering the idea of bullet-proof vests, first introduced seven years ago by the Fraternal Order of Police (F.O.P.), for the past several years, said Inspector William Shugart.

According to Inspector Harper, the recent budgetary cutbacks experienced by the D.C. government over the past few years have prevented the City Council from allotting the M.P.D.C. the funds needed to purchase the vests.

The vests, which normally retail for \$225 each, can be purchased through a General Services Administration (G.S.A.) contract for \$150 each, according to Shugart.

The M.P.D.C. have lost two police officers in the past nine months due to fatal gun shot wounds that the vests may have prevented, said Harper.

Three other officers were also shot, said Harper. Although their wounds were not fatal, they will probably never return to duty.

In the past 20 years, 31 police officers have been killed, 20 of whom were lost to gun shot wounds, continued Inspector Harper. "We are averaging one officer [fatally shot] per year."

In terms of cost to D.C. residents, Inspector Shugart estimates that the cost of benefits paid to the family of one police officer killed by gun shot wound would cover the

cost of purchasing all 3,000 vests.

The M.P.D.C. Vest Program, Inc. expects to raise most of its funds through direct solicitation, said Inspector Harper.

When asked if other local governments were financing bullet-proof vests for their police officers, Inspector Harper said that Montgomery, Prince George's and Fairfax counties have all funded the vests.

"But the financial burden is not as great on them," he added, "because they don't have as many officers as we do."

This is not the first time that local police departments have had to go directly to the people, said Shugart. The police departments in New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia have all undergone similar programs to generate the needed funds.

As a part of the campaign to raise funds, the M.P.D.C. has made an 11-minute film which gives a brief summary of the vest issue, giving the public an idea of how the vests will benefit the D.C. community.

Said Harper, "several lives have been saved already." Last year D.C. police tested 160 vests to see if they would prove to be beneficial.

More than \$40,000 has been raised by the M.P.D.C. Vest Program, Inc. to date, said Inspector Harper, who is very enthusiastic about the response they have received so far.

Other fund-raising and public relations projects planned for the near future include appearances of both Inspectors Harper and Shugart on area television and radio talk shows.

According to Harper, the M.P.D.C. encourages any group who would be interested in sponsoring a visit by either Inspectors Harper or Shugart to speak and show the film to contact them through the Public Relations Department of the M.P.D.C.

To Read or Not To Read

By Danielle L. Ricks

What could make a person who can read choose not to read? It may be that person has been reading for reasons that are not his own. Maybe he has to read to get a grade or he is influenced by other stimulants which distract him.

This idea is one of Dr. John J. Campbell, a professor of reading at the Howard University School of Education.

Although the majority of the nation's population today learns how to read, there is a growing concern about those individuals

classified as a-literates: people who can read but do not.

Campbell, who has written two books and several articles on reading habits, concludes that much of the lack of interest in using gained reading skills is due to a reduction in reading for enjoyment both in the homes and schools.

This lack of interest in pleasurable reading is due, in part, to America's video revolution which has replaced the written word with the spoken, Campbell points out. He adds that this contributes to the decline in the value of reading.

According to a report by Henry Duvall, a writer for *News*, a Howard University News Release, the concern over a-literacy was explored by Campbell and other experts at a conference sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, a public policy research organization in Washington.

In Duvall's Nov. 12, 1983 article entitled "Limited Reading Options Cited As Cause of 'A-Literacy,'" Campbell states, "Young people do not practice the necessary skills needed to read just for pleasure or enjoyment."

According to Campbell, children enter elementary school excited about learning to read, but that enthusiasm is not followed up on.

He said, "The fundamentals of reading are taught in the first through third grades." Later, in a typical school day, he points out, youngsters rarely read what they like. Instead, they associate reading with homework and thus it has a negative connotation.

Some schools have tried to enhance pleasurable reading habits. In one elementary school, Evans, located in Yeadon, PA, a program has been set up whereby students have one class a week when they visit the school library and choose any book or magazine to read for enjoyment, not assignment.

One teacher in Evans, who has taught children in second and third grades for the past six years, has made some observations about this new reading program.

According to Martha Hall, one of the initiators of the reading program at Evans, "Many children are very excited about their trips to the library." She adds, "When children are allowed to explore the library and choose what they wish to read instead of being forced to read something for class, it can make all the difference in the world in improving their reading habits."

When asked whether this excitement would be carried on into high school, Hall replied, "I've tried to set up a similar reading program for high school students in a nearby high school, but their lack of interest discouraged me. I believe," she added, "kids in high school seem more interested in watching TV rather than reading."

This country, in its limited scope of information, may very well be facing "a nation of non-readers, depending on 30-second spots in making hasty political decisions," said Campbell.

Sickle Cell

(Continued from page 3)

Some psychosocial effects on adolescents include, "a delay on the onset of puberty, a feeling of depression, helplessness, and fear, a preoccupation with death, and they become hypochondriacal and experience more pain and fatigue than can be accounted for by his physical condition," according to the doctors.

Since there is no known cure for sickle cell, Dr. Reindorf said, "you can only help patients live a relatively fair life by giving them shots and by making people aware of the problems of the disease so they can live a fairly normal life. Centers are helpful to give victims counseling and patiens need to use them."

"There is a need for such centers to be available for the use of patients who have sickle cell disease because it is at these comprehensive centers that they get regular check-ups, immunizations, growth and development checked, counselling and help with basic socio-economic problems that may arise," according to Reindorf.

Although the patient is not undergoing any type of counselling, he is involved in some of the programs the center offers.

"The center is quite helpful because it continues to further educate people on what sickle cell is. Doctors who work here specialize in the treatment of sickle cell patients and patients who have it don't suffer as much because of the help and support of the staff. The doctors are friendly and offer a lot of understanding and that understanding eases the tension the patients have," he said.

The Hilltop INTERNATIONAL

Dr. Conteh's 'Prognosis' of the OAU Crisis

by Richard H. M'Bayo

The Chadian episode which contributed to the twice-abortive OAU summit in Tripoli last year is only a passing phase that is not critical to put the future existence of the Organization in doubt, Sierra Leone Foreign Affairs Minister told students and faculty of Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Abdulai Conteh made the remarks February 25, at an inaugural of the University's Distinguished Lecture Series. He said, however, that he did not think the 12-African-nations Contact Group recommendation of holding the 19th summit of the OAU between May and July this year in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, would get "the organization out of the woods."

"The failure of the OAU in Tripoli, Libya, in 1982," he said, "was the result of a 'concoction of factors and circumstances displaying the internal dynamics and tensions within any political grouping of three or more states.'"

Given this state of affairs of the OAU, Dr. Conteh then spoke on the subject: "Crisis in the OAU: Growing up Pains or Terminal Malady," and gave what he called "a kind of prognosis," describing and analyzing "some of the principal issues that contributed to the present state, a rather debilitating one, of the organization."

According to Dr. Conteh, the events that set the stage of what was to come began in February last year when, at the African Foreign Ministers conference in Addis Ababa, the secretary general admitted the SADR to membership of the organization. Consequently, "this caused enough absenteeism from Tripoli to make the proposed meetings" lack a quorum, he said.

The ripple effects of the controversial admission of the SADR to membership of the organization began to show when Senegal, which does not recognize the SADR, refused to allow her representatives to enter the country to participate in an OAU Ministers of Information meeting in Dakar, Dr. Conteh said.

A scheduled OAU Ministers of Agriculture meeting suffered the same fate in Harare, Zimbabwe when anti-SADR faction refused to participate, on account that Zimbabwe, a pro-SADR, allowed SADR representatives in the country.

"All these developments," Dr. Conteh pointed out, "have today brought the OAU to a crossroads, and the question is asked, whether the OAU?"

In continuing his assessment, or rather "prognosis" of the OAU malaise, he said that "as a political organization of independent states the OAU contains enough contradictions and compromises which are today magnified into crisis within its body politic, for even at its birth, irreconcilable claims by one or other of its members

against another confronted the organization in Addis Ababa in May, 1963."

He gave as example a situation confronting the OAU in 1963 similar to the "Chadian confusion" which caused the abandonment of Tripoli 2 in November 1982, that is the question of "who should represent a country after a violent change of government."

"It may be recalled," he said, "that the Republic of Togo under President Sylvanus Olympio had participated in the run-off of the 1963 Addis Ababa conference. But shortly before the conference he was assassinated in a military coup d'etat. This caused quite a stir in conference circles. In the event, Olympio's successor, President Nicolas Grunitzky, was not present for the signing of the OAU charter."

Concerning Chad, Dr. Conteh said that after being embroiled in nearly 18 years of internecine civil war, the various Chadian factions formed in 1979 a Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) which received OAU endorsement with resolutions of support and appeals of help.

"Shortly afterward, things began to fall apart," when Mr. Hisene Habre who then was defense minister under President Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional Government of National Unity "broke away and launched a fresh guerrilla war against the government in N'Djamena."

"By June 1982, Mr. Habre was installed in Chad, while Mr. Goukouni Oueddei was reported to have fled to Algiers, Algeria, whence he came to attend the 19th summit meeting of the OAU in Tripoli." This explains the presence of the two rival delegations at the summit in Tripoli, each claiming to represent Chad.

But as if to lend credence to Goukouni Oueddei, Dr. Conteh told his attentive audience that his (Goukouni Oueddei's) claim to his chartered seat (in the OAU) is not without its merits. "Mr. Goukouni Oueddei was the nominated head of the Transitional Union Government of Chad consequent upon the Lagos Accord which brought together the 11 factions of the Chadian civil war in 1979."

"At subsequent OAU meetings, Mr. Goukouni Oueddei was not only accorded the Chadian seat which had been left vacant in the preceding Monrovia OAU meetings in 1979, but gained specific OAU endorsement of his government of Transitional National Unity. It could therefore be said that with OAU endorsement, the mounting of formal recognition and legitimacy was conferred on the government headed by Goukouni Oueddei."

Thus it was argued in Tripoli, according to Dr. Conteh, that despite Goukouni Oueddei's physical ouster from the country, he "was entitled to represent Chad," and that "to entertain Mr. Habre... who is now installed in N'Djamena, Chad, would be OAU endorsement of rebellion, and would



Dr. Abdulai Conteh: OAU "maladies... not necessarily terminal."

therefore be derogatory of both the standing and authority of the organization, as Mr. Goukouni Oueddei had enjoyed legitimacy through OAU auspices."

As regards the SADR, Dr. Conteh suggested that the only way out of the turmoil which the organization has had to endure on account of this issue would be to have "a fair, internationally supervised, and well conducted, self-determined referendum in the territory to allow the inhabitants to express their wish in the matter." It is this, he said, that "holds the key to the conundrum of SADR's membership to the OAU."

He then gave his views of the two most courted offices of the organization. "In its search for cohesion during its 19 years of existence, certain gaps in the organizational set up of the OAU have become manifest to the extent that today the positions of some of its functionaries have been brought into

sharp relief." This was in reference to the offices of the secretary general and chairman of the organization.

"We have seen how the secretary general has been pilloried over the issue of the handling of the application (of the SADR) to membership of the OAU," he said, and added that "the other institution that merits our attention here is that of the current chairman."

Although nowhere mentioned in the charter of the OAU, except in the rules of procedure of the assembly of Heads of State and government, and then only as a presiding officer, according to Dr. Conteh, "the office of the current chairman has come to occupy a certain prominence both in purely African settings and outside."

During his tenure, the chairman "is consulted and his views sought on major Afri-

can issues by Africans and non-Africans alike. He acts as the spokesman for Africa on major issues affecting the continent. Indeed, in intra-African conflicts, it is expected that appeals or claims by one side or the other will be made to the office of the chairman. He in turn is expected to bestir himself and urge the parties of moderation and restraint."

It is for these reasons, said Dr. Conteh, that "a high profiled and unconventional Head of State who may become chairman of the OAU, will without doubt elicit undue amount of attention and may even put further stress on the cohesion of the organization."

He gave as examples the tenure of Idi Amin as chairman of the OAU, and Colonel Gaddafi, who would have become chairman of the organization had the 1982 Tripoli meetings materialized.

Given the record of Idi Amin's rule in Uganda, his tenure of office as chairman of the OAU "diminished the political stature and diluted the moral authority of such an august office," he said.

In the case of Colonel Gaddafi, Dr. Conteh recounted how, the present American administration, after making "loud protestations of the Colonel's plans to send hit squads to get the president of the United States and other top-ranking members of his government," became unduly agitated over the prospects of Gaddafi becoming OAU chairman.

"This, coupled with further denunciations by some African states of Colonel Gaddafi's alleged destabilization plans... (brought) the office of the current chairman of the OAU an undue and unprecedented amount of publicity."

"It was all too easy, therefore, to draw the conclusion that the United States and certain of her paid agents in Africa were responsible for the non-materialization of the OAU meetings in Tripoli."

Dr. Conteh, who was introduced to his audience as "a leading figure in trying to resolve the stalemate faced by the Organization of African Unity," confirmed press reports of his being a possible candidate for secretary general of the organization.

As he continued with his "prognosis," he suggested the establishment of a "permanent and continued machinery within the OAU that will superintend its activities between sessions."

"The evolution of the functions and the role of the current chairman, display a glaring hiatus in the institutional machinery of the organization," he said.

According to Dr. Conteh, both the present requirement for membership to the OAU and the composition of the organization—its heterogeneity and Afro-Arab connection—have contributed to

some of the problems currently facing the OAU.

He told his audience that the anxieties and pan-African sentiment at the founding of the OAU simply stressed numbers. But, he asked, "is admission (to the OAU) a simple administrative matter for the secretary general of the organization as a casual perusal of the charter would have us believe?" It is time the membership requirement of OAU, and the charter of the organization received a critical appraisal, Dr. Conteh emphasized.

"The ripples flowing from the Western Sahara question have brought the OAU to a virtual standstill today, consequent on the controversial admission of the SADR to the membership of the organization. The less charitable might even say, why should the OAU be called upon to pay such a price for an issue that has by its very designation, little or no African context, and they may well point at the formal title of the state proclaimed by the Polisario, namely, the Saharan Arab, not African, Democratic Republic."

He said that the heterogeneity of the membership of the OAU "is today both a source of strength and stress. This heterogeneity sees a good number of member states of the OAU concurrently also members of other regional but non-African organizations like the Arab League. At little or no extra cost, whether political or economic, the Arab League has succeeded in enlisting the OAU individually and collectively to its cause."

Commentaries from abroad seem to suggest that "the present crisis buffeting the OAU are inspired by the Arab countries in its ranks, and that these problems, whether it is the question of Western Sahara, or the issue of Chad, or even the border problems of the Horn of Africa, are complicated by the Arab connection." However, Dr. Conteh said, "such a viewpoint is rather simplistic."

Asked if it is appropriate to assume that his suggestions would be put into effect if he becomes secretary general, he replied, "wait until we get there."

He concluded his lecture by saying that as an evolving organization, the OAU has "been battered and bruised over the years... while its present condition may appear grave, its maladies are not necessarily terminal. There is yet time to prescribe, resuscitate, and keep alive at all cost, this important regional organization that makes in the round, its contribution, however modest, to the maintenance and strengthening of the delicate problems of international peace, security, and understanding."

Dr. Conteh was in the United States as a visitor under the auspices of the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the U.S. State Department.

Pan Africanism Revisited

Part One

by Dr. Linus A. Hoskins

The purpose of this essay is to provide an historical and geopolitical linkage analysis of the Pan African nationalist struggle within an Afro-centric framework. It is the contention of the writer that the historical struggle of Africans and African descendants has heretofore been analyzed within a Euro-centric framework—thus culminating with the usage of the concept of Pan Africanism. One corollary of the study is to show that in analyzing our struggle within an Afro-centric framework, we must speak in terms of Pan African Nationalism and not Pan Africanism because to analyze our struggle under the rubric of Pan Africanism is to utilize a Euro-centric, myopic and compartmentalized framework—an analytic framework which is not only devoid of any revolutionary geo-political, historical continuum but also ossifies the successful European play of divide and conquer among African peoples and their descendants.

In thumbing through the pages of the traditional/conventional analysis of our struggle, we find that W.E.B. DuBois, for example, regards "the Pan African movement as an aid to the promotion of national self-determination among Africans under African leadership, for the benefit of Africans themselves;" while the late internationalist George Padmore asserts that "the idea of Pan-Africanism first arose as a manifestation of fraternal solidarity among Africans and peoples of African descent." Brother Peter Olaniswuche Edebe suggests that "Pan Africanism is a political and cultural phenomenon which regards Africa, Africans, and their descendants abroad as a unit." Robert Chrisman also asserts that "the Pan-African vision has as its basic premise that we the people of African descent throughout the globe constitute a common cultural and political community by virtue of our origin in Africa and our common racial, social and economic oppression. It further maintains that political, economic, and cultural unity is essential among all Africans, to bring about effective action for the liberation and progress of the African peoples and nations." Nkrumahism defines Pan Africanism as "the total liberation and unification of Africa under scientific socialism;" while Rupert Emerson notes in his "sources of Pan-Africanism" that Pan Africanism is

"the sense that all Africans have a spiritual affinity with each other and that, having suffered together in the past, they must march together into a

new and brighter future. In its fullest realization this would involve the creation of an African leviathan in the form of a political organization or association of states... it might involve an almost infinite variety of regional groupings and collaborative arrangements, all partial embodiments of the counter-embracing unity which is the dream of the true pan-Africanist."

It seems to me that what all the above-mentioned analyses lack is correctly defining Pan Africanism or the Pan African movement in terms of revolutionary, historical struggle/resistance; instead the movement is couched in emotional and politico-cultural platitudes.

As an addendum, Ali A. Mazrui in his *African's International Relations: The Diplomacy of Dependency and Change*, further Europeanizes and compartmentalizes our struggle by distinguishing five dimensions or levels of Pan-Africanism, viz. sub-Saharan, trans-Saharan, trans-Atlantic, West Hemispheric and global Pan Africanism. His definitions are as follows:

"Sub-Saharan pan-Africanism limits itself to the unity of black people or black countries south of the Sahara... Or it could be a commitment to limit solidarity to black Africa countries, excluding both the Arab states and the black people of the Americas... Trans-Saharan pan-Africanism extends solidarity to those who share the African continent across the Sahara desert—the Arabs and Berbers of the North. Trans-Saharan pan-Africanism insists on regarding the great desert as a symbolic bridge rather than a divide, a route for caravans rather than a death-trap. Trans-Atlantic pan-Africanism is the third level of solidarity, encompassing the peoples of the Black Diaspora in the Americas as well as of the African continent. One form of trans-Atlantic pan-Africanism limits itself to black people and excludes the Arabs of North Africa... West Hemispheric pan-Africanism encompasses West Indians, black Americans, black Brazilians and other black people of the Western Hemisphere... global pan-Africanism, this brings together all these centers of black presence in the world, and adds the new black enclaves in Britain, France and other European countries, which have come

partly from the Caribbean and partly from the African continent itself."

The problem inherent in Professor Mazrui's microanalysis of Pan Africanism is that it perpetuates the European divide and conquer maneuver, because it not only deletes the vital revolutionary variable in our struggle but, more importantly, it also disintegrates the Pan African movement. Our Pan African struggle should not limit itself to any geographically dispersed or located African peoples or their descendants. To do so is to play into the hands of the colonizer, thus enhancing his continued control and exploitation of us. Our specific geographic dispersal came about by the design, and not the accident of, slavery; our African ancestors had no input into selecting the final destination where they would labor as slaves for over three centuries. Ergo, where they resisted European slavery is not more important than the fact that they did indeed resist and revolt against slavery wherever they were.

It is a sine qua non therefore that we see ourselves as an absolute and constantly struggling African people with an African past punctuated by European exploitation, oppression, slavery and colonialism. It is indeed both unproductive and divisive if we analyze the Pan African movement going from the specific to the general (micro analysis) instead of scientifically and historically going from the general to the specific (macro analysis). In other words, we should first of all, analyze the totality of our Pan African nationalist struggle against Europeanism, that is, African peoples resisting and struggling against European slave intruders and conquerors in Africa in general and then look at the more specific areas or geographic regions where resistance occurred in particular. Because if we were to look initially at the specific areas or regions where resistance occurred we psychologically fall into the trap of comparing one degree or method of resistance with another. We would also tend to be more taken up in our own personal idiosyncrasies, eventually losing sight of the common denominator—European slavery.

For example, there would be the tendency to conclude that slave resistance on the slave coast (Ghana) was different from slave resistance in Cuba, Brazil, Jamaica, the U.S.A., Guyana, etc. Again, by utilizing the micro approach we get caught up in comparing the various methods of resistance instead of looking at the general root of the problem—the salient fact that African peoples and their descendants resisted and

revolted against European slavery regardless and irrespective of their geographic location or methods of resistance. The historical truism that Africans and people of African descent resisted European slavery should and must take precedence over the different and varied methods of resistance if we are to rid ourselves of divide and conquer and if we are to adopt a sound macro approach to our struggle. European slavery is European slavery is European slavery; African slave resistance is African slave resistance is African slave resistance, whole and indivisible.

In analyzing further variations of the same Pan Africanism was racially inspired. Thus Pan Africanism was a racially conscious movement born outside of Africa." President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania also lends credence to the racial inception of Pan Africanism when he postulates that "the Pan-African movement was born as a reaction to racialism."

At the outset, let me state quite unequivocally that the Pan African movement or struggle was not born as a reaction to racialism; because if we were to accept such a dogmatic conclusion then we would be utilizing a Euro-centric, ahistorical, and disjunctive analysis of our absolute African struggle. We would logically be succumbing to the traditional micro approach that Pan Africanism began in 1900 when Henry Sylvester Williams, a Trinidadian lawyer had the parochial conviction that "the problems of black folk in England were largely based on racism." Nineteen hundred is not the beginning of our absolute African struggle. To suggest that the genesis of the Pan African movement occurred in 1900 is an historical and geo-political "misconception" and is due to the conceptual incarceration of African and Black scholars who engage in a Euro-centric analysis of the Pan African nationalist struggle.

In utilizing a holistic, macro approach to our African struggle within an historical, geo-political linkage, Afro-centric framework, we must conclude and rightly so, that the Pan African nationalist movement was born as a reaction or struggle against European slavery, exploitation, and hegemonic expansion because it was in 1455 that Pope Nicholas V's papal bull authorized the Portuguese "to reduce to servitude all infidel peoples" and the most dehumanizing onus of the reduction of course fell on the shoulders of African peoples and peoples of African descent. It seems evident that from the outset in the fifteenth century that one class of people,

Africans, resisted and fought against another class of people, Europeans. In the lexicon of contemporary geo-politics we had a slave class, African nationalists, fighting against a slave-conquering class, European nationalists (slave-masters). Put another way, what occurred was one form of nationalism, struggling against and resisting another form of nationalism, Europeanism. Hence since at its inception, the struggle was a nationalistic class struggle, we must speak in terms of Pan African nationalism and not in terms of the racially inspired Euro-centric, a historical Pan Africanism of 1900.

Another factor that must be borne in mind is that European slavery was predicated upon the making and accumulation of profit. Economics was the primary motif behind slavery; racial overtones were secondary, as Eric Williams proves quite clearly:

"...slavery was an economic institution of the first importance... the origin of Negro slavery... was economic, not racial; it had to do with the color of the laborer, but the cheapness of the labor. As compared with Indian and

white labor, Negro slavery was eminently superior. In each case... it was survival of the fittest. Both Indian slavery and white servitude were to go down before the black man's superior endurance, docility, and labor capacity. The features of the man, his hair, color, and dentifice, his 'subhuman' characteristics so widely pleaded, were only the later rationalizations to justify a simple economic fact: that the colonies needed labor and resorted to Negro labor because it was the cheapest and best."

The African nationalists (slaves) therefore resisted European economic exploitation so embodied by slavery and not racialism and since slavery was initially based on economics and class struggle it is historically incorrect to conclude that the Pan African nationalist movement was born as a reaction to racialism. In addition, since slavery was legalized and legitimized in the 15th century, Pan African nationalism or the Pan African nationalist struggle must therefore have begun with the exploitative and oppressive African-European connection at (Continued on page 9)

OPEC Ministers Move To Avert Global Oil Price War

(UPI)—Eight OPEC oil ministers, including Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, met Thursday in London to negotiate oil price cuts and production quotas in a crucial bid to avert a global price war, diplomats said.

The meeting came amid reports that Saudi Arabia had slashed production to below 4 million barrels a day in an effort to keep oil prices from collapsing.

The ministers from Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Libya, Venezuela, Kuwait, Algeria, Indonesia and the Arab Emirates met at the central London home of U.A.E. Minister Mana Saeed Al Otaiba, the diplomats said.

Libyan oil Minister Kamel Hassan Maghour flew into London unexpectedly and went straight to the talks. Libya's presence left only five other members of the OPEC out of the talks—most conspicuously Iran which denounced the talks Wednesday.

Before the meeting, Venezuela's Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti briefed Yamani on his efforts to get rival members

of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to orderly price cuts and production quotas, they said.

Meanwhile, OPEC began making preparations for a full emergency meeting by reserving the Beau Rivage Hotel in Lausanne, Switzerland for a meeting Monday.

Both Yamani and Claderon Berti have expressed optimism that an agreement would be reached before the end of the week and said OPEC would probably meet in full emergency session by Monday.

The crisis—the worst in OPEC's 22 year history—was set off last month when Britain and Norway cut prices for its North Sea crude to \$30.50.

Diplomats said the eight OPEC ministers were seeking accord on cutting the benchmark price from \$34 to \$30 in what is seen as a moderate cut.

On production levels, diplomats said the ministers were trying to work out national quotas within an overall OPEC production ceiling of 1.75 million barrels a day.

Pan-Africanism

(Continued from page 8)

that time and not in 1900.

Several authors have indeed accepted the historical truism that the Pan African nationalist movement or Pan African Nationalism began in the fifteenth century. John Henrik Clarke, for example, suggests that

"... During the latter half of the fifteenth century, European nationalism was reflected in the expansion of trade in both slaves and manufactured goods. The story of the African slave trade is essentially the story of the consequences of the

rise of Europe. ... With the opening of the New World. ... during the latter part of the fifteenth century, the Europeans started to expand beyond their homeland into the broader world. They were searching for new markets, new materials, new manpower, and new land to exploit. The African slave trade was created to accommodate this expansion. ... The Europeans, mainly the Portuguese, who came to the West Coast of Africa in the fifteenth century, became the first conquerors of African slaves" ...

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3. 30% to 40% of all highway accidents are caused each year by drunk drivers. T F
4. Drinking coffee is the best way to sober up in a hurry. T F
5. You can get drunker faster if you switch drinks rather than sticking to one type of beverage all evening. T F

6. As long as you eat three meals a day, drinking alcohol regularly won't harm you if you are an average sized person. T F
7. At 0.50% blood alcohol content, the average person is able to perform the heel-to-toe walk test satisfactorily. T F
8. A blood alcohol content of 0.15% is considered legal drunkenness. T F
9. Two 12 ounce cans of beer contain about the same amount of alcohol as an ounce of 85 proof whiskey. T F
10. Lateral Nystagmus, a liver condition only occurs in chronic alcoholics rather than social drinkers. T F

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The Hilltop

Contemporary

We Laugh We Cry:

A Significant Contribution



Howard Rollins and Actors of "We Laugh We Cry"

by Robert A. Edwards
Hilltop Staff Writer

February is the month set aside to acknowledge the significant achievements that the Black race has made throughout history. In celebration of Black History Month, the Howard University Undergraduate Student Assembly presented an honorable salute.

"We Laugh We Cry," a musical/dramatic production written and directed by Vincent Stovall, an ex-faculty member, played at Howard's Cramton Auditorium this past Friday and Saturday. Along with the production, an awards presentation was held during intermission.

The production highlighted the talents of several current Howard students as well as those affiliated with the University through other means.

Divided into eight segments, the production opened strong with an original score written by Stovall and sung by Yvette Cason, former Miss Black District of Columbia, along with Roland Guidry.

Keeping the up tempo pace, the production then moved on to a Senegalese Harvest Dance, performed by the African Heritage Dancers and Drummers.

Moving with the undying spirit so often

associated with the African Heritage, the dancers filled the auditorium with exuberant vibes.

The problem of deception referring to contributions by Black in history was then portrayed by two Howard Students Dawn Keith and Clarke Batchlar. Entitled "Lies, Lies, Lies," this segment also made mockery of the misconceptions made towards the Black race.

One of the more memorable segments showcased the convincing talents of several young entertainers entitled "I AM." All appearing under the age of fifteen, the youngsters express their disgust at the lack of education pertaining to Black history and, positive Black role models, and the apathy of their peers to learn about Black history on a year round basis.

"I am an intelligent Black woman child," shouted one youth. "I am a responsible Black man child," shouted another. Delivering their lines with conviction, the children had the audience in the palm of their hands, and received a standing ovation for their performance.

This segment was also highlighted by a most soulful rendition of "The Other Side of the Rainbow," by Cason. Written by Stovall, the song reached fame being sung by Melba Moore, was sung with much more versatility and emotions by Cason. Cason

went on to sing several other tunes throughout the show, including a segment with Roland Guidry saluting Jazz.

Intermission was dedicated to the presentation of awards to "several individuals...perceived as paramount to our survival as a race." The honorees included Dr. Carter G. Woodson, scholar and historian; Professor Sterling Brown, literary legend, and Howard E. Rollins, acclaimed actor.

The only honoree present, Rollins explained that in reflecting over his life he would not alter anything because of its possible effects on such moments as his presentation.

The production then continued with song and dance. Campus comedian Recoe Walker performed a reading entitled "Me and My Brother." Adrian James and Karen Mendez chanted to "A Song for Lorraine," a song Stovall wrote for his wife.

Collette "Cocoa" Hill, the current Miss Howard University performed "Sugar Daddy," the song she performed as talent in the Miss Howard Pageant.

Pulling the show together, the segment entitled "Sunday Morning," was masterfully performed by the Howard Gospel Choir. Celebrating the significance of religion in Black history, the choir took the

audience out of Cramton and into church.

The presentation of this production was part of the Howard University Project (H.U.P.).

Founded by UGSA Vice Coordinator Sammie Thomas, Jr., "H.U.P. attempts to foster a greater spirit of cooperation between the Howard community and communities at large," said Thomas.

Presenting "Cry" as a scholarship benefit, it was the hope of H.U.P. to raise enough funds to provide full scholarships for several students. The students are to be selected by UGSA.

"We are very thankful we raised approximately \$2500 for scholarships," said Thomas. Lack of ticket sales kept HUP from reaching their expected goal.

Details on the exact amount raised and criteria for scholarships will be released later.

Videotaped presentations of the program are scheduled to be shown during the University's annual Spring Arts Festival.

Thumbs up to UGSA, HUP, Vincent Stovall, and all those involved with "We Laugh We Cry," for presenting a refreshing perspective to a subject that should touch the souls of all at Howard University, the significance of Black contributions throughout history.

On The Yard

by Recoe Walker

Well, it's that time of year again, the time when students discover that seeking the "means to an end" can be real "mean." The time when the intellectually tough get going, the young get restless and the cool, laid-back, unprescribed crew borrow old notes from those who took the class last semester. The time of year when "live" parties are at a minimum, and study groups can be found in infectious epidemic proportions. It's the time of year when H.U. professors conspire collectively, test and quiz, examine and question the matriculators under their learned tutelage to determine if they are capable of regurgitating, in a two hour time span, all of the materials that have been assigned, discussed and read for the past seven months.

Forgive me if I'm hesitating, procrastinating and/or not coming right out and stating what this "time of year" is called. It's a time many H.U.-ites wish they could avoid. This multifaceted time of year I speak of is referred to as mid-term.

Yes, Old Man Mid-Term is paying us a visit once again. He's ushering in cramming, the perusal of crib notes and the purchasing of Cliff Notes. In some instances it means "getting with" your "prof" and discussing your progress (or lack thereof) thus far.

The scenario: A conference with a professor in whose course you aren't doing your absolute best.

Objective: To obtain special consideration via plea coping or, in a work, a snow job. Take One: You explain your predicament:

"Professor Smith, I'm glad you took time out of your heavy schedule to discuss the problems that I've been having in your class. I realize the grades that you have for me are a bit below standard, as you concisely outlined in your syllabus and as you reiterated religiously to me and the class each class meeting. However, Professor, a myriad of external forces intervened into my personal and academic life; my class load is at maximum capacity. Well, Professor Smith, I hope that by communicating these unavoidable, unfavorable circumstances that I've been dealing with it will have a bearing on my mid-term grade, hopefully, a positive one."

The response:

"Well, Mr. Walker, after examining your various quiz and test scores and by reviewing your final grades from my colleagues in this department and other schools within the University, and by your communicating to me the difficulties you've experienced in your "personal and academic life," it is apparent to me, as it should be with the remainder of your instructors, that you have been, since the inception of your academic matriculation at this institution of higher learning, consistently and conspicuously perpetrating in a manner that is vaguely reminiscent to that of an obese rodent."

I replied:

"I'm not sure I follow you Professor Smith."

Professor Smith quickly snaps back:

"You're Trying To Get Over Like A Fat Rat!!! See you in class! End of meeting."

Anyway, pray for me this mid-term. I'll need it.



'DANCE DIVA COMES HOME'



by Freddie A. Brown, Jr.
& Mandy Brooks

Like Frederick Douglas said, "A people without their history is like a tree without its roots." These words were uttered by the exciting, intelligent, and enchanting star of the hit television series, FAME, Debbie Allen returned to her roots on Wednesday, at Howard's Ira Aldridge Theatre, to address a packed audience of anxious fans, awaiting the dancing diva of stage, screen and television.

The 5'2" Howard alumna received an honorary award for choreography and entertainment at the 1983 Charter Day ceremonies. She took time out from her vacation period to give a few words of inspiration to her fellow Bison. "I have no big speech or lecture. I want to hear what you have to say," said Allen while propped on the steps

of the stage.

As a former Howard student and member of the Howard Players Organization, Debbie proceeded to talk about some of her experiences at Howard in the professional world.

"Some of your best experiences will be right here at Howard. Some of my most creative dances were performed right on this very stage. Howard is great for motivating the spirit. While I was in school, I tried to get as much out of this as possible."

Debbie's role as "Lydia," the strong-minded, outspoken dance instructor in FAME, takes up much of her time and energy. She explained, "T.V. is the most exhaustive medium. It's a pressure cooker. I have two days to choreograph one show, whereas in the movies, you may have up to one month. There's never enough time to perfect the number the way I want to, be-

cause I'm competing against Father Time who always wins. It gets rough out there, and that's no lie." She boastfully added, "I deserve all the credit and fame for my choreography because I work my a-- off!"

The issue of exploitation and distortion of blacks in the television and film mediums was raised. Debbie responded, "Black people exist and there's no doubt about it. There was a time in the 50's when blacks weren't allowed to play certain roles because they just didn't exist. But now we have blacks in all walks of life, and we as artists can demand positive roles." She added, "Black people have tremendous economic and political power, but we're not using it. We need to learn how to pool our resources collectively, just like in the 60's. We must have progressive thinking and continual support for each other."

Debbie said that a major source of inspiration and strength comes from her family and her husband, who showed their support by attending the forum. As they entered the theatre, Debbie called upon her sister and best friend Phylcia, also a Howard alumna and theatrical mentor for Debbie. Phylcia, who recently appeared on Broadway as the understudy for "Dena" in Dreamgirls, had a few enlightening words of her own to share with the audience. "You can be what you want to be, but first you have to identify yourself and your goal in life. Know it, think it, and be it. That is the key to success."

One student pointed out that the major white-owned companies such as MGM search for a black actor or actress who fits a particular stereotype. He asked, "What if they say you, for example, being a fair-skinned woman, weren't black enough for a role?" Debbie responded, "Me, not black enough, are you kidding? I think all of us know that we are black, but that's not even the issue. Race doesn't really matter if you're good. As I said in a recent interview with H.B.O. (Home Box Office), child you're not interviewing me because I'm black, you're interviewing me because I'm Debbie Allen, I'm good, and I'm going to pick up the ratings for your show."

Debbie says she realizes that the black actor or actress will encounter roles that don't portray a positive image of black people. "But you can overcome that," she added, "by putting yourself on a higher pro-

in yellow and blue silk, chiseled out breathtaking forms in the opening production.

The masculine strength of D'Artagnan Petty, Thomas Condon, Keith Saunders and Joseph Cipolla, were a special treat in the third variation as the sinewy grace of this quartet, twirled, and moved through the scene.

A lively, sensual girl's school was the setting for the second production of "Les Biches." This lighthearted celebration of human relationships featured the talents of Virginia Johnson, Eddie Shellman and Lorraine Graves.

Virginia Johnson, who plays the striking bisexual in blue and white creates a delightful melange of masculine and feminine dance movements, gracefully slithering from hard and stiff to soft and flowing movements.

Lorraine Graves and Eddie Shellman gave memorable roles as the stepmother and macho beau respectively, bringing new flavor to Bronislava Nijinska's one act ballet. Terri Tompkins and Melanie Graves, were refreshing in their roles as two lesbian lovers, dancing with gaiety and fervor through the neo-classical work.

But in every production, there is a piece of resistance, and in this performance, it

(Continued on page 11)

Dance Theatre of Harlem



by Deborah Nelson

The magic and mystery of lithe, graceful movement and long, lean bodies came together onstage at the Kennedy Center's Opera House this week.

The 39 members of the Dance Theatre of Harlem, jetted, pirouetted, and leapt

through three productions on their opening night in D.C.: "Pas De Dix," "Les Biches" and "Firebird."

"Pas De Dix," a set of variations taken from the last act of the full-length ballet "Raymonda," was a showcase for the talents of Eddie Shellman and Virginia Johnson. Dancing en pointe to choreography by Marium Petipa, the bronze duo, costumed

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Fiction

Just A Cage Gentlemen

By John Blake

"Just a cage, gentlemen. An experimental cage full of unsuspecting mice," the scientist said to the group of reporters as he stood by the cage full of mice. "But as a result of our experiment, incredible new frontiers for human advancement have been opened for us."

A young reporter stepped forward—covering his eyes amid the continuous flashing of the photographer's lightbulbs. "Uh, Doctor Merritt, is there any truth to the rumors that the experiment with the new drug went dangerously out of control during the experiment?"

For a brief moment, the doctor winced, but he quickly regained his composure and answered. "Ah, I admit that there were some complications, but it was nothing we couldn't handle." Before the reporter could ask a follow-up question, the doctor hastily ended the press conference.

In the experimental cage among the mice, two mice sit near a giant revolving wheel. Both are laughing hysterically.

"Did you hear him, Charlie?" the first mouse said to the other. "He called the experiment a success. What a farce! He almost wet his pants when that reporter mentioned 'out of control.'"

Yeah, we got the big lug on the run now, Sam," the second mouse answered. "Now all we have to do is to bide our time and wait for the rest to crack up. Then we can finally blow this joint."

The first mouse's laughter gradually dissolved into a heavy sigh. "Sure glad humans don't think we're intelligent. It's so

much easier to collect data and experiment on them this way, because I hated the old way."

Abruptly, the tone of the first mouse changes. "Hey Charlie, what about the others?"

"The others?" Charlie answers, halting his laughter.

"Yeah, when are we going to break it to them. Do you think they can handle the truth? Because everybody knows that there have been some strange events occurring lately. They all think we're on the up and up, and that this is a legit deal. Already Parker and his goons are talking about rebelling to find out what's really going on."

The second mouse paused and gradually absorbed the first mouse's question. "Listen, you know we can't let the masses know the truth. They need their delusions."

The first mouse agreed. "Yeah, I guess you're right as usual, Charlie. It's funny, Parker and the rest want to know the truth but I don't really think they can take it. Hey, I remember when we found out. Oh sure, we had our own little beliefs about what the situation was, and we believed like the humans do, that we're firmly in control. But we're not, and I just don't understand it."

"You know, Sam," the second mouse contemplates as he looks up beyond the cage. "Could there be something that we don't even know about? I mean... naw, never mind. Just pass me some of that wonder drug, he's looking at us again." The other mouse giggles.

Beyond the cage bars, as the last of the newsmen clear out, a young assistant edges

up to Doctor Merritt who is intently studying the mice in the cage."

"So you decided not to tell them the whole story?"

"Nothing doing," the doctor answered as he continued staring into the cage full of mice. "We don't receive enough grant money as it is, I'm not going to jeopardize any future chances."

The assistant studied the doctor, and then he peered down into the cage trying to discover what the doctor might be seeing."

"What do you think the problem was?"

"I don't know," the doctor quietly answered. "We've been cooped up in this building for ages and we've been under a lot of pressure. Maybe that's why the others cracked up. It's strange, but before they were wheeled away, they all said the same thing."

The assistant grew more curious. "And what was that?"

"They said that they... found out the truth of the situation."

The assistant nodded. "Interesting, I wonder what they meant."

"I don't know yet," the Doctor replied, and then he turned from the cage and looked at the assistant. "And this might sound funny, but I think these mice might have something to do with it."

The assistant looked at the Doctor with consternation. He made a mental note to keep an eye on the doctor in the future.

"You know," the Doctor continued as he stared dreamily into some hidden distance. "I wonder if there is something that even science doesn't know or couldn't comprehend. I mean... uh..."

"C'mon," the assistant cut in. "Let's quit that talk, and grab something to eat. I'm famished."

"Why not," the doctor answered as he removed his eye-glasses and rubbed his eyes.

They exit the room, leaving it ominously still. So hushed is the atmosphere that not even the mice are making any noise. Upstairs, beyond slightly different cage bars and perhaps further than the mind of mice or men can comprehend, there is a meeting. A meeting of beings of such magnitude, one might dare say Gods. They peer down at the room, through cold, all-knowing eyes. One stands up to speak as an uncanny, humorless grin settles across his face. He turns to the others and says:

"Just a cage, gentlemen. An experimental cage full of unsuspecting subjects. But in that cage..."

Diva Comes Home

(Continued from page 10)

professional level and being able to stand up for your principles. I'm in a position now where I can say to the director, 'Wait a minute, you're going to have to rewrite that line.' 'I'll never play that kind of role.' There comes a time when you have to take a stand and not back down."

Dressed in her black leotards and leather Jodhpur jeans, Debbie wiped away the myth of the black artists who "make it big" and forget "where they've come from." Her openness, and fun-loving personality yielded a warmth and realism that captivated her listeners. Debbie's mounted achievements in the field of drama and dance are history in the making. In the words of one student, "Debbie Allen is the symbol of a well-rounded black artist and is living proof of what Howard University can, and will continue to produce."

Dance Theatre

(Continued from page 10)

came in the guise of "Firebird." Stephanie Dabney, the magical creature who breathed life into the firebird, coasted, swooped and wove her own special magic into this production; captivating the audience with her artistic expertise.

In this tale of a hunter, played by Donald Williams, who spares the life of the hauntingly beautiful firebird; only to have her return the favor by driving away the spirits that threaten to keep him from his true love, played by Lorraine Graves, Dabney dances her way into a role that was created just for her.

Outfitted in a mass of ruby red feathers, Dabney flutters, flirts and fluctuates; at once transforming herself into the mystical half woman/half bird. Surrounded by the rich forest scenery, the duo tangle, wrestle and contemplate the joys of dance, and the magic of love.

Lorraine Graves, the Princess of Unreal Beauty, slithers in to the audience's heart as well with her role. Bright, fluorescent costumes; rich flowing African robes and flimsy teasing scarves help set the magic for what must be the greatest production by the DTH yet.

But the enchantment doesn't stop there, the most glorious scene of all comes at the climax—the wedding scene where the princess and the hunter are finally brought together and joined in marriage under the magical umbrage of the firebird, as Dabney is literally suspended in the air above the loving couple.

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Zip _____	
In what city do you intend to spend the summer? _____	Who is your favorite teacher? _____

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
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The Hilltop SPORTS

Profile: Cy Alexander

by Marcia Foster
Hilltop Staffwriter

Cy Alexander, assistant coach for the Howard University basketball team, has been a significant factor to the Bison's winning tradition and along with head coach A. B. Williamson, has not only produced quality players but has also turned the entire basketball program into a tough competitor in the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference.

Alexander, a native of Winston-Salem, North Carolina and a 1975 graduate of Caraway College, has been coaching at Howard for seven years.

"Coach Williamson took a chance on me. I was a young man just out of college with not much experience, but he [Williamson] had faith in me," said Alexander.

Prior to coming to Washington, Alexander was an assistant coach at Parkland High where he was a high school guidance counselor.

As assistant coach, his major duties are recruiting, scouting, and scheduling. Both coaches share the coaching aspects and work closely together on game plans and strategies.

In most cases, there are usually two assistant coaches, but this does not exist in the MEAC. So, in turn, Alexander has a very busy work day. Other than game plans, he also closely watches the academic progress of each player.

"When I do have free time, I like to go to the movies and play backgammon. But for me, my job never ends really. Last semester, I finally got my Master's degree in Student Personnel Administration, that I had been working on for some time," he added.

The issue of fan support given by the Howard community and students has



Cy Alexander Photo by Tad Perry-Hilltop

always been a major complaint of many athletes and coaches.

Alexander said, "I think there has to be better job done in the public relations department, because we as a team have proven ourselves. A joint effort from the coaches and players would also help."

All the hard work, long hours, and dedication have all paid off in two back-to-back conference championships and four runner-up finishes and the first ever appearance in the NCAA playoffs.

Commenting on this season, Alexander said, "I am personally pleased with our improvement even more. We have a fine basketball team and I would like to see us do well in the tournament."

The MEAC tournament which is

scheduled for March 3-5 will include North Carolina A & T, South Carolina State, Florida A & M, Delaware State, Bethune Cookman, University of Maryland Eastern-Shore and Howard.

"We have only two games to win the tournament, and we are going to take one game at a time. Hopefully we will have a bye and go on to win the tournament title. There are no dominating teams in the Conference, so it should be a good tournament this year," he said.

The relationship between the two coaches and the players is always important, and it helps the team to have a successful season, if a good relationship is present.

"I always try to be as understanding as possible, with the players both on the court and with student affairs. I am here to hear my players' problems and to give advice. I try to show them that they are going to have to work to get anything in this world. The only thing I ask of my players is not to be dishonest," said Alexander.

"Coach Williamson and I are very good friends and this is very rare in a work relationship. We both realize that we have a job to do and so our relationship never interferes. I appreciate how he allows me leeway in my coaching and we have the same responsibility," he explained.

The Howard Bison underwent a major transition mid-way through the season with the loss of four key players, but have proven that they can still be winners.

"We played hard this year. Even though we have less talent, we possess sound statistics, and the shooting has been well, and I think this has been the team's strong points throughout the season," he continued.

"We have worked hard all year, and I hope that it will all pay off in the future," he asserted.

Under the auspices of Alexander and head coach Williamson, the future of Howard's basketball program looks competitive, successful and promising.

"Howard Athletics Administrator elected to NCAA Council"

by Alois R. Clemons
Special to the Hilltop

From cheerleader captain to swimming instructor to athletics administrator, Sondra Norrell-Thomas is one of only a few women in the nation to rise to a position of responsibility for directing both male and female intercollegiate athletics.

Now the associate director for intercollegiate athletics at Howard University in Washington, D.C., she has been named to the NCAA Council, the decision-making body of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

She was elected to the council in January at the annual NCAA convention in San Diego.

As a member of the NCAA Council, Norrell-Thomas becomes one of only four blacks to hold a position on the 45-member panel and the only black representative on the Division I council of 22 members.

Norrell-Thomas has also held membership on the NCAA Division I Steering and Nominating committees. And she is currently a member of the Advisory Board for the Broderick Awards and Cup Program, which recognizes outstanding female athletes in the nation annually.

The outspoken and energetic administrator is the prime mover behind Howard football scheduling and all intercollegiate travel. She sometimes serves as a one-woman welcoming committee to weary athletes returning home from a long road trip.

The Richmond, Va. native's involvement in athletics dates back to her undergraduate days at Hampton Institute, where she earned a B.S. in physical education in 1961.

Norrell-Thomas was captain of the cheerleaders for three years and student representative on the athletic committee her senior year at Hampton.

"In those days," says Norrell-Thomas, "There was no competition between women [such as today] other than 'play days' twice a year. The 'play days' were all-day athletic events between women physical education majors from the surrounding colleges."

After graduation from Hampton,



Sondra Norrell-Thomas

Norrell-Thomas taught physical education and swimming at Burley High School in Charlottesville, Va., and East End Jr. High School in Richmond before joining Howard in 1964 as a swimming instructor.

As swimming instructor for 13 years at Howard, Norrell-Thomas directed water shows and became very active in campus events and committees serving under Mary Rose Allen, a former chairman of the physical education department. She also earned a master's degree in physical education from Howard in 1973.

In 1974, Norrell-Thomas was appointed assistant athletic director and started the National Youth Sports Program at Howard. "The NYSP has served as a vehicle to get the youths of Washington professional training in all sports," she says. More than 3,500 youths from ages 10 to 18 have had an opportunity to learn skills in a variety of

sports since the NYSP's inception at the university, she adds.

Norrell-Thomas was named associate athletic director at Howard in 1977. She and athletic director Leo Miles are responsible for the operation of 15 athletic programs.

"In Ms. Norrell-Thomas, we have an intelligent, articulate fighter who stands for all the best that athletics represents," says Dr. Carl E. Anderson, vice president for student affairs, who oversees intercollegiate athletics at Howard.

"She is quite an individual," Miles emphasizes. "Norrell-Thomas came up through the ranks, and she takes a more than active part in everything that she does."

"I have always been involved in and around athletics," says Norrell-Thomas. "It has been my heart and soul for a long time. It is a joy to watch kids and developing youngsters excel."

Bisonettes

Hopeful of Tourney Win



Bisonettes' High Five

Photo by Brian Price-Hilltop

by Anthony Coleman
Special to the Hilltop

The Howard University women's basketball team will get an automatic bid to the upcoming National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament if they can win their next three games. The Bisonettes will be participating in the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference Championships this weekend in Greensboro, North Carolina, home of the North Carolina A&T Aggies.

The Bisonettes, who sport an 8-15 record, have improved dramatically from the beginning of the season. Their record against MEAC competition and their strong defensive play in the latter part of the season, will make them a serious threat to steal the championship banner.

Confidence is another factor that the bisonettes have going into the tourney.

Center, Claudia Eaton, flatly predicted that the conference title would be won by Howard. "After we win the tournament, we'll be on our way to the NCAA," claimed Eaton. "If we play up to our potential, we'll be alright."

Although the girls are confident, they are not overlooking any opponents.

"Coach Sanya Tyler told us to take it one game at a time," stated Eaton.

"The Bisonettes' improved play this late has made many of the team members glad that it is tournament time. We're a tournament team, and we're going to win the MEAC," said forward Gloria Baylor.

Howard's main competition for the league crown will be either Delaware State or South Carolina State. The Bisonettes lost their last regular season conference game to Delaware, 58-56. The Delaware State squad exploited a sporadic, and at times punchless, Howard offense. Eaton was a pillar of strength for the Bisonettes, along with the playmaking performance of guard Michelle Dyer. Eaton scored 14 points and cleaned the boards for 20 rebounds. The Bisonettes did display a disciplined defense that shut down the running game and forced numerous turnovers.

In order for the Bisonettes to do well in the tournament, they'll have to improve their freethrow shooting. The girls missed many clutch freethrows in the Delaware State game.

The quality of competition in the MEAC is not overwhelming. There are no powerhouses such as Maryland or Chehney State. The experience of having to play these two schools earlier in the year should help considerable when the going gets tough. If the Bisonettes can wake up their offense for three straight games, Coach Sanya Tyler will have a new possession to take care of a 1983 MEAC Championship banner.

Who is that man in the 'Big Blue' suit?



Photo by Brian Price-Hilltop
by Marcia M. Foster
Hilltop Staffwriter

Donning the mascot suit with blue legs and arms and wearing the familiar jersey with the large "H" emblem on the front is Howard's very own Big Blue.

He can be seen at every home game, arousing the spirit of fans, playing with children and even mimicking the opposing team's cheerleaders, who he said he enjoys flirting with the most.

Preparation for the game is a process that Blue takes seriously because his health is on the line. Before each game, he takes salt tablets, drinks a lot of fluids and eats a good meal at least two hours before the game.

The suit weighs 20 pounds and the head weighs 15 pounds, which requires him to have strong legs and a strong neck. Blue himself only weighs 155 pounds, which means he has to possess good tolerance.

"I challenge anyone to stay in the uniform for ten minutes! It is very hard breathing in the uniform, because there are only three openings and they are very small," he explained.

The biggest attraction about the mascot is that his identity is known only by close friends and cheerleaders.

"I keep my identity a secret to protect myself and to preserve the mystery. I like keeping the fans guessing, especially those people who think they know me," he added.

Besides being the center of attention, Blue enjoys the fact that he is allowed to travel too. He practices two times a week, and has to constantly keep in shape.

I don't think people realize how hard it is to stay in the suit the entire game. Just staying in it is hard enough, I would like to see someone do the things I do in the suit," he commented.

Just like any job, there are some upsetting moments that the mascot encounters. Big Blue is often the victim of people's hitting, pulling, kicking and yelling obscenities.

Says Blue, "I would expect these kinds of things from visiting teams, but it hurts when my very own student body does it."

"This job has been fun while it lasted and the future career of my being Big Blue depends solely on the fans."

This season he possessed the vibrant energy that a mascot should, even when the Bison were losing, and even more when they were winning. Howard's Big Blue should be commended for a job well done.

STATS & FACTS

MEAC BASKETBALL FINAL STANDINGS

MEN'S			Conference		Overall	
	W	L	PCT.	W	L	PCT.
Howard	11	1	.917	18	8	.692
NCA&T	9	3	.750	19	7	.731
UMES	5	7	.417	9	18	.333
South Carolina	5	7	.417	12	15	.444
Delaware State	5	7	.417	8	18	.308
Florida A&M Univ.	4	8	.333	7	20	.259
Bethune-Cookman	3	9	.250	5	20	.200

WOMEN'S (Overall Only)			Conference		Overall	
	W	L	PCT.	W	L	PCT.
Bethune-Cookman	11	5	.688			
South Carolina	13	7	.650			
Florida A&M Univ.	14	10	.583			
NC A&T	12	13	.480			
Delaware State	11	12	.478			
Howard	8	15	.348			
UMES	2	19	.095			

First Part of a Series

The Athletic Program: Where do we go from here?

by Earl Findlater
Hilltop Staffwriter

While academically Howard is well recognized and respected internationally, inadequate athletic facilities have hampered this same kind of respect in sports. Progress in this area, while noticeable, has been slow.

This is not to say that Howard has not had its day in the sun, but that it falls short of the expectations that some people have of the nation's major black university.

The history of Howard athletics goes back to 1894 when Howard played its first football game against Lincoln University (PA). According to Coach James "Ted" Chambers, football and baseball were the only two sports played intercollegiately by Howard in the 1890s, while cricket was played informally.

Other sports such as basketball, boxing, soccer and wrestling were introduced in the early 1900s. Howard played in the Colored Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association Conference (CIAA) and athletics came under the Physical Education Department. This was the case until 1970 when athletics got its own department, according to Chambers.

In the early days of Howard athletics, most of the coaches were teachers in the university. All of the athletes were walk-ons and females were not included, according to Chambers.

Today, Howard is a member of the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference (MEAC). Howard is recognized as an NCAA Division One school and a good majority of its athletes are on scholarships. Also, it now offers five programs for female participation.

According to Athletic Director Leo Miles, the objective of the Athletic Department is "to conduct an ethically sound athletic program consistent with the mission and objectives of the university."

Dr. Carl Anderson, Vice-President for Student Affairs, added that the function of the athletic department was to provide an outlet for young men and women with exceptional skills to sharpen these skills and learn about working together. He also said athletics was a school spirit builder and a way to enhance the school's visibility.

Judging from student attendance at most athletic events, the school spirit could be raised. Football, one of the two major sports, seems to be the only sport which attracts a capacity crowd most of the time. Basketball fan turnout seems to fluctuate depending on the opponent. However, attendance at the lesser sporting events, such as soccer, baseball and track, has been apathetic.

"Increased student attendance at athletic events is always appreciated," Miles said. He added that student attendance or nonattendance does not reflect the quality of the Howard teams.

Inadequate athletic facilities is the problem troubling both athletes and administrators most. "There is no question in my mind that we could use better facilities, particularly a stadium and a field house," said Dr. Anderson. This problem has affected every aspect of the athletic program, including recruiting.

To illustrate this shortage of facilities: Howard has a baseball team without a baseball diamond to play on. The team practices and plays its games at Banneker High School.

The same thing is true of the tennis team. "How can we have a good team without courts?" asked Jeff James, a sophomore tennis player. Howard also has an indoor track team which uses the corridors of Burr Gym as a track.

One track team member, Karen Gas-

coigne, said running on the improper facilities both lessens the athlete's ability to perform well and causes some injuries, too.

Head football coach Joe Taylor, however, said the facilities are not what win games, but the personnel. He said he has been in worse situations (than the one here) and still won football games.

Food for the athletes has been another concern. Many of the athletes on the meal plan have complained that the food they get is not adequate and does not taste good. Senior football player Courtney Brown said the food needed to improve in taste, but said the amount of meat offered to the athletes has been raised from one to two pieces.

Dr. Anderson said, "What we [the administration] want to do is to move toward a training table concept where meals of the athletes will be upgraded." He also said an expert in dietetics would be good to provide the right foods for the different athletes in the right proportions.

Athletes, especially in the lesser sports, say they do not receive enough money for food when they play on road trips. Road trips nonetheless have gotten better for football players, according to Brown. He said the football team now stays in hotels, as opposed to dormitories, when the members stay overnight on road games.

Members of non-revenue sports such as soccer, wrestling and swimming say the administration places too much emphasis on football and baseball. This, they say, lets their performances go unnoticed. One wrestler, who asked not to be identified, said, "The athletic department needs to show us more respect."

Former track star Bernard Oliver said that after breaking the mile relay record last year, the team received no recognition from the administration.

There has been much talk of Howard as an academic institution first and an athletic one next. The loss of five basketball team members (three starters) this year to academic probation puts that notion into question.

Commenting on the situation, assistant basketball coach Cy Alexander said "individuals have to learn the hard way" to keep their priorities in order. He also said the tutorial service for the athletes has gotten better over the years, but said there is still room for improvement in this area.

Recent student protests have called for the resignation of administrative officials including Dr. Anderson and Leo Miles. The Coalition to Save Howard University (C.S.H.U.), the group leading the student protest, says the athletic department is mismanaged.

According to Gerald Duggan, a C.S.H.U. leader, the amount of times (at least three times since 1970) that the athletic teams have been put on probation by the NCAA shows this mismanagement. The Coalition also cites "incompetence" and "insensitivity" toward national championship teams like soccer and Tae Kwon Do as reasons for their resignations.

Commenting on the coalition's charges, Dr. Anderson said, "It is most regrettable. The development [of the athletic program] speaks for itself." Tae Kwon Do, Dr. Anderson said, was not a varsity sport and not a part of the athletic program. He said it was a club sport.

In recent years, some coaching resignations, like those of Doug Porter (football) and Lincoln Phillips (soccer), have raised much controversy around the university. The administration did not wish to comment on the issue.

Next week, some of the positive aspects of the Howard athletic program, as well as athletes' suggestions for improving the program, will be covered.

Profile: Derek Caracciolo



Photo by Patrick Weathers - Hilltop

by Marcia Foster
Hilltop Staffwriter

From the military to college is a transition that may be hard for your average student, but for freshman Derek Caracciolo, it was just a matter of discipline.

Before coming to Howard, Caracciolo was in the Air Force, stationed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. During his four year enlistment, he reached the rank of sergeant and played on the Air Force team, where he was captain and was selected to the All-Military Air Command team.

A five-year veteran of the game, the 22 year-old said he believes that each time he plays, it is a learning experience.

The native Trinidadian said that he chose to attend Howard because it is the "premier black institution in the world today."

"Even though I don't get a paycheck every two weeks like I did in the army, I don't regret coming to Howard, because you can't put a price tag on education," stated the public relations major.

In the last game of the season against

Delaware State, he was the third leading scorer, with a total of 12 points program with seven rebounds. Being aggressive on the boards, a quick learner and a very disciplined player contribute to Caracciolo's impressive season at Howard. He is also the recipient of a good conduct medal and showed his versatility by playing on the Air Force soccer team.

Said Caracciolo, "I'm just glad that I'm getting the opportunity to play a lot of minutes, and I am surrounded by a great bunch of players."

The Bison, who finished the season with an impressive 18-8 regular season record and 10-1 conference record, have proven to be top contenders and will journey to Greensboro, North Carolina for the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference.

"Overall this has been a good season but it could have better. The better part of the season will come when we win the post-season," he said.

"We believed in ourselves as a team this year, regardless of who was playing. But most important, we listened to our coaches," said the former Vailsburgh High student.

Commenting on his coaches, he said, "This is the closest I have ever been to a coach. Our coaches take special interest in our personal lives, such as staying on top of our academic status. Also their door is always open."

Fans and the athletic department are two issues that all athletes complain need improvement.

"The fans could be a lot better! We have proven that we are winners and it is just sad that the only time Burr Gym is full to its capacity is when we play North Carolina A&T," Caracciolo stated.

As far as the athletic department is concerned, the basketball team is treated good, but the program can stand more intense attention," he added.

Like all students who attend institutions of higher learning, his main goal is to obtain his degree, and as far as basketball is concerned, "I will take it as it comes," he said.

"Matmen defeated at Eastern Regs"

by Manotti Jenkins
Hilltop Staffwriter

Three Howard University matmen traveled to Harrisonburg, Va., last weekend to represent their team in the Eastern Regionals, but did not fare very well.

Senior Ronald Washington, junior Wendell Hughes, and sophomore Harold Spann went to James Madison University to partake in the three-day tournament but could not manage to bring a championship back to the Howard campus.

Washington, who was wrestling in his last tournament as a Bison grappler, got as far as the second round in his weight class by defeating a George Mason delegate by a 28-point margin.

He fell in defeat in his subsequent match to a James Madison wrestler by the score of 6-5, and was substantially outpointed in the consolation match by a Virginia Tech grappler 16-4, concluding his season with a very impressive 30-4 record.

"I felt overconfident going into the tournament, because I beat seven of the 15 wrestlers in my weight class during the season," admitted Washington. "I

guess you can never be too sure of what is going to happen."

Hughes also lost two matches before he was eliminated from the tournament.

He was defeated by a Va. Tech wrestler in his premier match. "There are no excuses, I just lost," he commented.

In his consolation match, he lost to a West Chester State wrestler. "I let the referee interfere with my game plan," explained Hughes. "I learned that this interference can really be a hindrance."

Spann was forced to sit-out of the tournament because he was a quarter-pound overweight.

He stated, "I was very disappointed but I have to over-look it and look to next season. I really feel I would have done well in this tournament."

Coach Cecil Diggs was not available for comment, on the wrestlers' performances.

BULLETIN—The Bisonettes lost in the first round of the MEAC Women's Tourney in Greensboro, NC last night 69-



THE LITE BEER ALL-STARS STRIKE AGAIN.

When famous bowler Don Carter invited 23 Kingpins to the First Lite Beer Bowling Tournament, it seemed like a great idea.

It was the guys who drink Lite Beer from Miller because it tastes great, against the guys who drink it because it's less filling. And once again, the All-Stars proved they're in a league by themselves.

After a lot of pins (and quite a few Lite Beers) went down and the smoke finally cleared, the score was

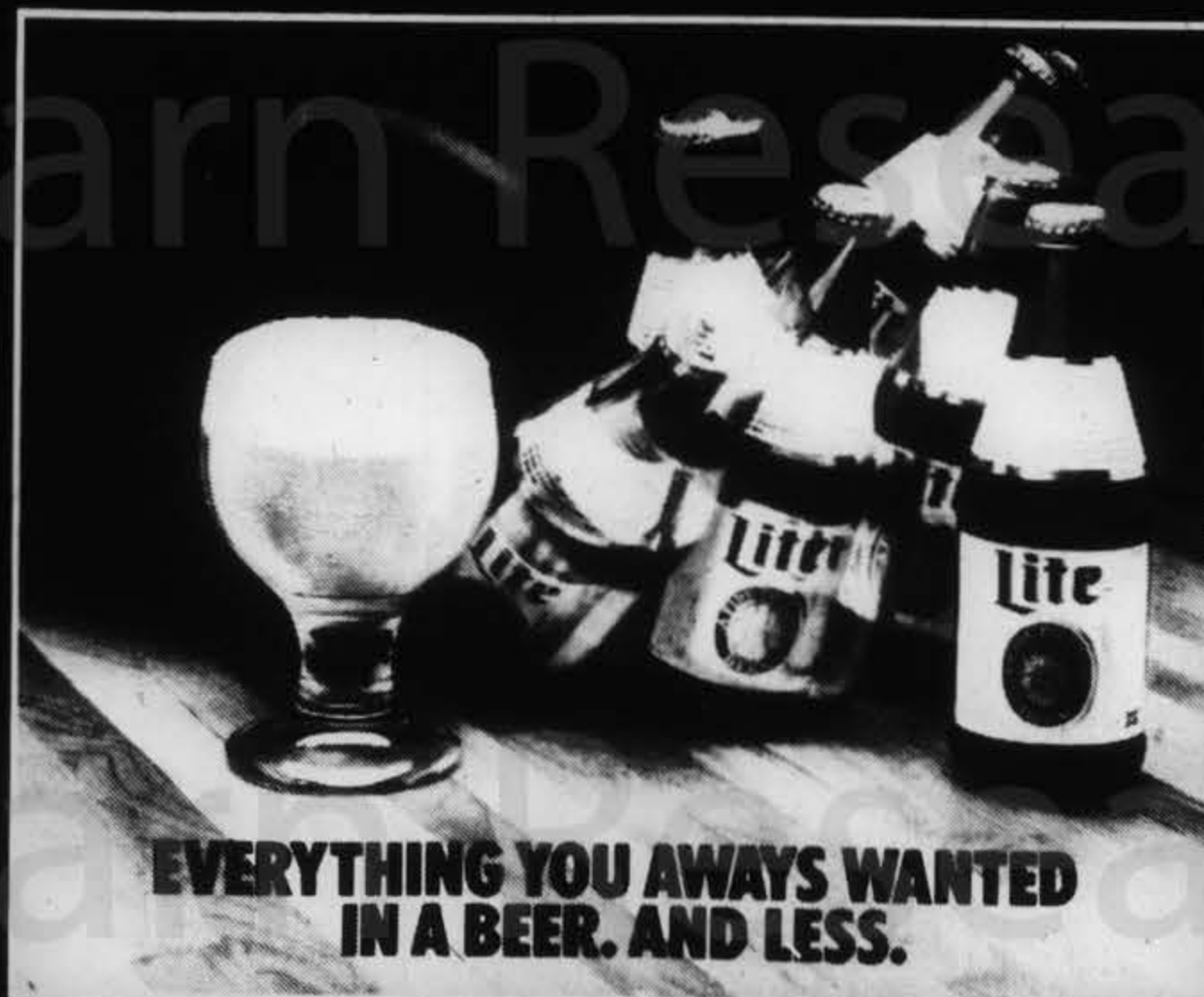
tied, with only one man left to go. Rodney Dangerfield.

All he needed to win it was one pin. A klutz situation. Rodney, in top form, got the same amount of pins as he gets respect. None.

Teammate Ben Davidson felt Rodney deserved a break, or at least a fracture. Billy Martin didn't argue with that. Jim Honochick couldn't believe his eyes. Neither could Marv Throneberry.

So the First Lite Beer Bowling Tournament ended in a draw. And the argument over the best thing about Lite was left unsettled.

But there was one thing everyone agreed on. It was truly everything you always wanted in a bowling tournament. And less.



From left to right: Bubba Smith, Dick Butkus, Frank Robinson, Jim Honochick, Ray Nitschke, Ben Davidson, Don Carter, Billy Martin, Matt Snell, Rodney Dangerfield, John Madden, Mickey Spillane, Lee Meredith, Buck Buchanan, Marv Throneberry, Tommy Heinsohn, Boog Powell, Rodney Marsh, Steve Mizerak, Deacon Jones, Boom Boom Geoffrion, and Dick Williams. © 1982 Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THIS WEEK IN SPORTS

TODAY—March 4

BASKETBALL—Both teams are in Greensboro, N.C. for the MEAC Tournament. GO, BISON, GO.

SWIMMING—The team is visiting Alabama A&M to compete for the Black National Championship, which started yesterday at 12 noon.

TENNIS—The 1983 Davis Cup will be covered by ESPN at 8 p.m. Howard Netters are away at University of Penn.

TOMORROW—March 5

TENNIS—Howard is away at St. Peter's College.

SUNDAY MARCH 6

TENNIS—Howard—away against Villanova.
NBA—The Third Annual Bullets Basketball Clinic will start at 11:30 a.m. Every participant will receive a coupon for a free pizza at Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theater. After the Clinic, the Bullets will host the Atlanta Hawks. The game will begin at 1 p.m.

THURSDAY MARCH 10

TRACK—The team will be away in Pontiac, Michigan. This will mark the first of the three-day meet for the NCAA Championship.

Classified

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Contact The Editor-In-Chief at 636-6866

ANNOUNCEMENTS

To Ubiquity. After reading your "congratulations" to Thomasina Maxwell, I was totally disgusted. I didn't know Rona Barrett was a member of the "U". Terri has been gone almost a year now and no one in the "U" was concerned enough to contact her to at least say hello. Perhaps in the future you will go to the source so that the true facts can be printed, and not mere hearsay. Yes dear sister congratulations to you for your many achievements, especially Chenay Danielle 1/2/83... Terri's Sis

Interested in Law, Social Work, or Public Service?

A perfect opportunity presents itself to you to become familiar with handling a social problem in a courtroom setting. Advocates for the mentally retarded are special people. They are volunteers who are trained to legally represent retarded citizens in the D.C., Superior Court. For more information call 488-4129, after 7 p.m. or contact Ronald E. Wood.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING IS SPONSERING AN ENGINEERING EXPOSITION.

Highlights will include exhibits in electronic, chemical, mechanical, and civil engineering contributed by student and many well known companies.

Armour J. Blackburn Center, March 18 & 19, 1983 9am to 4pm each day. Admission is Free.

MODEL CALL...MODEL CALL!! For the Spring Fashion Show, March 7 & 8 in the Blackburn Center Ballroom from 7-9pm

Attention all Band Members. There will be an important band meeting Monday, March 7th at 5:00 p.m. in the band room. Elections will be held.

Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc. is extending its deadline to March 20th for individuals interested in this summer 1983 program. For further information contact Sonia Kelly, Director of African Program, (212)242-8550, or write to Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Tutor-Counselors are needed for summer phase of the Upward Bound Program. Applications are available at 2213 4th Street, N.W. (2 doors from the Hilltop Office). For more information call 636-6860.

The Department of History, presents Mr. Edward Lifschits, Curator, Museum of African Art, Wednesday, March 9, 1983 in Douglass Hall - B-21. Topic of discussion will be African Emblems of Status.

The African Cultural Association of Howard University, Presents an **AFRICAN CULTURAL NITE**. At The Radio Music Hall, 815 V Street, N.W. Saturday March 5, 1983 - 9pm-3pm. Admission: \$5.50 in advance/\$6.00 at door. For info call 462-0761/232-3535/334-0099

ATTENTION

Here's your chance to be a MODEL!! Come audition for the SPRING FASHION SHOW on March 7 and 8 from 7-9 p.m. in the Blackburn Center Ballroom.

Congratulations to the Valley Girls -- the Sutton-Eton Dorm feud Champions, Jackie, DeeDee, Karen, Hope and Michele.

The Howard University School of Law will hold its Annual Observance of Law Week, March 6 through March 11, 1983. The theme "Awareness: A Survival Manual for the Future" will highlight the week's program focus. All events are free and open to the university community and the general public. For ticket information concerning the Martin Luther King Jr. Banquet and general information contact Ms. Lonna Hooks or Thelma Chichester at 686-6692.

NEW YORKERS LTD.: All club members who have not picked up their jackets can get them in room 708 Sutton Plaza. Please do so as soon as possible.

Good Luck on the Kiddie Ball! pyramids! Remember to be strong! Bis Sister H.A.C.

Mass Club T-Shirt on Sale for \$6.50. Sizes M, L, XL. Contact Chris at 636-0371. On Sale to Non-Members Also. Come to next Club Meeting March 8, 1983 DGH 126 7:30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARMOUR J. BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY CENTER PRESENTS IT'S SECOND ANNUAL CELEBRITY AMATEUR BOWLING TOURNAMENT
WHEN: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1983
WHERE: BISON BOWLING LANES
TIME: 12 NOON
REGISTRATION: MARCH 1 - MARCH 17
 9a.m. - 4 p.m.
AT RECREATION COUNTER
FEES: \$3.00 PER PERSON
TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO MALE AND FEMALE DIVISIONS
SPONSORED BY THE MILLER BREWING COMPANY

HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENTS

Podiatric Awareness Week will be observed from March 7, to March 11, 1983 at the Center for Professional Education. All aspects of information regarding podiatric medicine will be available throughout this week. For more information call Dr. G.F. Abok-Cole or Mrs. Amelia Hill on 636-7231.

Attention the Future Business Leaders (Phi Beta Lambda) are having a meeting Thursday March 10, 5:30 pm, 105. All interested persons are welcome. Deadline for \$6. dues.

Attention all public relations majors and minors!! The Public Relations Student Society of America, Howard Chapter, meetings are held every Tuesday at 5:00 p.m. in the PRSSA office, located on the second floor of Freedman's Square, in the School of Communications. Please attend - Let's Relate!!

The Public Relations Student Society of America, Howard Chapter, is now recruiting writers for their organization's newsletter. All those interested in becoming a part of a progressive new newsletter, please contact Gloria Davis, Editor, at 636-6711, and leave your name and phone numbers.

RESEARCH PAPERS TOLL-FREE HOTLINE
800-621-5745
IN ILLINOIS CALL 312-922-0300
AUTHORS' RESEARCH, ROOM 600,
407 S. Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60605

STATE CLUBS

There will be an Indiana Club meeting March 10th, in the Blackburn Center, Rm. 142, at 6:30. Attendance is stressed. There will be important ideas discussed and decided upon.

CHOCOLATE CITY CLUB
Attention Washington Area Residents-- The only club with your SPECIAL interests as its goals, THE CHOCOLATE CITY CLUB, is having its next General Meeting on TUESDAY, March 8th, at 5:00 p.m., in the Blackburn Auditorium. Check us out!!!

"D.C. WEEK" IS COMING--the CHOCOLATE CITY CLUB is pleased to announce the event of the semester: "DC WEEK". Included will be a FASHION SHOW featuring DC designers and models; a VARIETY SHOW highlighting D.C. talent; the ORIGINAL DATING GAME; and a GO-GO as only DC can do it. Stay Tuned for details.

ATTENTION ALL ALABAMIANS
 There will be an Alabama Student Association meeting on Tuesday, March 8, 1983. Location: Douglass Hall Room 116 Time: 6:00 p.m.

DUKE
THE FUQUA
SCHOOL
OF BUSINESS

The Fuqua School of Business at Duke University will offer an MBA Workshop for Minority Students on April 7-9, 1983. Participation is by nomination only and all expenses, excluding travel, will be paid by Duke University. Only juniors are eligible.

Nomination Coordinator:
 Dr. Carl Anderson
 Office of Student Affairs
 Administration Building

PERSONALS

CONGRATULATIONS to the 1983 Pyramid Club, Alpha Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta. Keep up the Faith, Love and Sincerity. Andrea C. Holmes

To my Homers--Smitty, Baber (Merv), Nana Sterile, Whiner, and Deeder Reecher. Good friendships are everlasting!! OKAY FINE! Love, Nix-er.

To H.H.:
 You are doing much better!
The Dog Catcher

MARLON BRANDO, you are so, so fine!!!!

To my roomies--Jocie D., Carole G., Robin G., Just think! In six more months we'll have our own rooms!! OH YEAH!! Love Terri N

Rudy,
 My apologies for the previous indiscretion! Sorry you chose to see it in terms of what you've LOST, instead of what you actually HAVE. Consider this a retraction!!

To Rick from the women of T. Path: Is there still enough of you to go around now that you're in the top 25? We Love You. You'll always be our man of the month.

Big Sister Angela Dungee
Congratulations on the birth of your new baby girl.
 the 1983 pyramid club

To Dr. Core' Cotton: Yew is my life. Yore "it's" make me see things. Yore "vose" make me sing melodies. Yore "mine" make me think, too. Happy Birthday, you beautiful you! Love your HOMEBOY

Happy 21st BIRTHDAY Joanne Desheilds!!

You've finally hit that legal number. Celebrate with a short game of thumper- and let's try to remember your sin this time. Just think, no more fake IDs. We're sure the folks at Philly's Library will appreciate that.

Make March 2 special. Love, Derede, Noreen, Meshell, and Brenda.

Happy Birthday MEECHIE. I love you. TTBOB, your grandspecial. A

WHAT A SURPRISE DAMNIT!! Grandma No, White Cloud, Dress Shields, Loud Mouth Lucy, High Yellow, slick Rick, Dark Thunder, Borrowing Betsy, Basically Bartending Kim, Crazy Chris, and Tree, Thanx A Million for making my 21st birthday a special one. Luv-ya all and till next time "What's the name of this game???" Wuv always, Comicoze.

HOUSING

Rooms for Rent!
 Newly Renovated & furnished Available for Immediate Occupancy Call, 546-1924 Day or Evening...

Female roommate wanted to share large, modern newly renovated efficiency near Howard and 16th street and metro. \$150. per month utilities included. call 623-4870.

SERVICES

HOTLINE

The Howard University Hotline, Howard's telephone crisis intervention, information, referral, and counseling service, is currently recruiting volunteer telephone counselors. Interested persons may call 636-6870 for further information.

Photographer needs female models for photos. Must be available for on location shooting (home and outdoors). Send phone number and write: B.M. P.O. Box 33085, Washington, D.C. 20033.

The Two of Us presents: A Shopping Extravaganza to Englishtown, New Jersey on Saturday, April 16, 1983. For more information, contact Ms. Juanita Harmon 736-3192 or Ms. Yvette Edwards 589-1079. Please call weeknights after 10:00 p.m.

The Women of William J. Seymour Fellowship of Howard University Present in a Praise Breakfast--Kim Ukkerd Psychology Major, Howard University at 100 Bryant Street, N.W. On March 5, 1983 at 9:00 a.m. Persons interested please call Betty Short on 232-5918. Donation is \$3.00.

MBA WORKSHOP FOR MINORITY STUDENTS

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TRW will be on campus March 16 hiring graduates in most Engineering and Scientific disciplines at all degree levels.

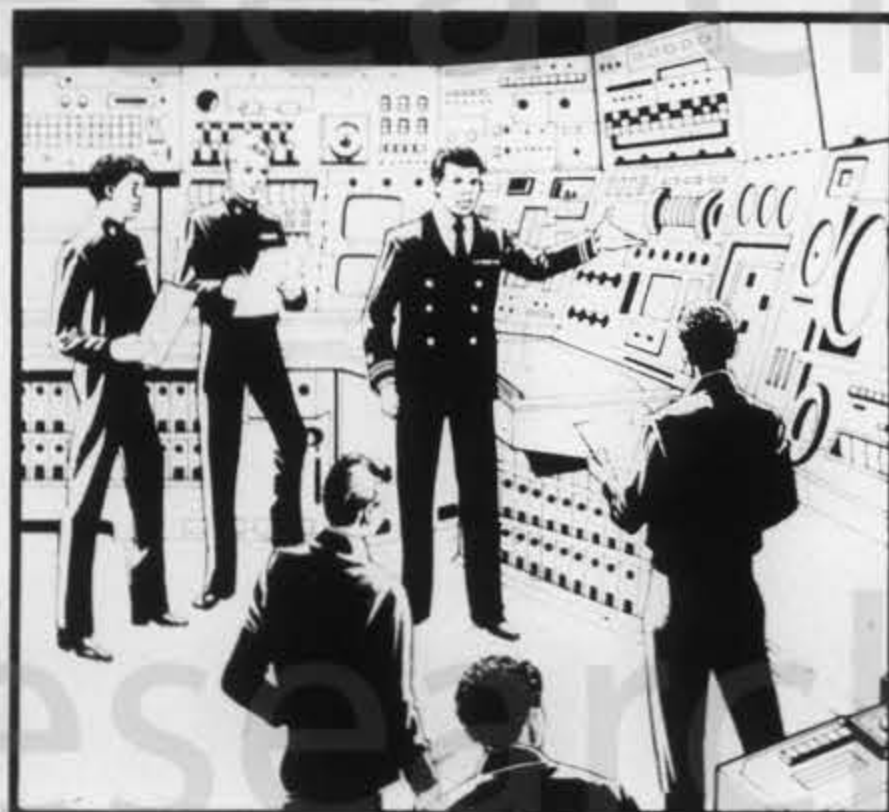
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